The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,620—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MAY 20, 1889.

MAY.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..	Rs. 21 to Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ...	
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ...	
"Glentromie" ...	
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ...	

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889.
				Tuesday.
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	21st May
BL CLYDE	4436	800	J. L. Parfitt	28th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigell	4th June.
BL PESHAWUR.	3929	600	L. H. Moule	11th ,,
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	18th ,,
BL SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester..	25th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigell	2nd July
BL ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	9th ,,
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F Browne..	16th ,,
BL COROMANDEL	4429	800	I. Reeves	23rd ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigbell	30th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
COROMANDEL.	4499	800	I. Reeves	23rd May
MALWA	2970	500	W. L. Brown	6th June.
PEKIN	3908	6.0	P. Harris	20th ,,
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	4th July.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	18th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 30th April 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 340, and Rs. 180 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st June '89.	1st July 1889.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June '89.	20th July ,,
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July '89.	10th Aug. ,,
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Aug. '89.	1st Sept. ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th June 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 10, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
bAMPHITRITE	L. Lemessich	4,600	650	25th May
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	5th June.

b This steamer will not call at Brindisi.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 170

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	A. Lussich	4 260	630	1 th July.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ICE	A. Trobitz	3,800	550	11th June.

...o will be received on board after sunset on the ...ous to sailing.

...her particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

... House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 11th

...SERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

...OMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

...BAR AND MAURITIUS.

...URDONNAIS will LEAVE ...0th June, 1889, at 3 p. m., FOR ...DEN, in connection with the ...heward bound, and the steamer ...ng to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

...TO MARSEILLES for three, six, ...ve or at specially REDUCED ...

...S are issued, including Railway ... London.

... leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 p.m., ... convey Passengers on board.

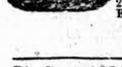
GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent, 29, Esplanade Road.

...LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY of CARTHAGE," 2,650 Tons, Captain FRAME, will SAIL from Bombay for LIVERPOOL on or about the 31st May. This steamer ...ies a Surg... ...on and Stewardess, two berth Cabins (on deck) Baths, ...Punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers. ...o others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CH...LES FORBES & CO., Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.



H. H. THE SULTAN of Zanzibar's s.s. "MALACCA," will sail as above, on SATURDAY, the 25th instant.

For Freight and Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co., Agents, Mandvie.

S. S. "AMARAPOORA" arrived from London via Kurrachee, 16th May 1889.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Capt. CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever.

No claims will be paid after sailing of the steamer.

JOHN M. HEYN & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 16th May 1889.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd May, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Dutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Gwadur Muscat Jask Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on 26th May, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 23rd May, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about MONDAY, 10th June, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about MONDAY, 10th June.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about MONDAY, 20th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Bombay, 17th May 1889. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS. Season—1889.

EVERY REQUIREMENT for Travel—SEA OR LAND—at most REASONABLE PRICES.

Our intimate acquaintance enables us to promptly Outfit for any Route.

RELIABLE QUALITY ONLY.

12½ Per Cent. Cash Discount.

Our Illustrated Price List by return Post.

TRAVELLERS' HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. OUTFITTERS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from 22nd May to 5th June, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

W. TUCKER, General Manager.

Bombay, 16th May 1889.

KEMP & CO.'S

ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE.

THE BETEL, or ARECA NUT, has been employed in the East from time immemorial for the Teeth, and by the use of this Preparation, which is most pleasant, the Teeth become pearly white, the gums hard and healthy, and Toothache is prevented.

Per Pot, Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

ALBUCAR TOILET PAPER

(FOR THE BATH-ROOM.)

A WONDERFUL TOILET PAPER, which gives to the Atmosphere of the Apartment where used the FRAGRANT and ANTISEPTIC ODOURS of a PINE FOREST.

SOFT AS VELVET | STRONG AS SILK.

Keeps Every House Healthy.

ANTI-HŒMORRHOIDAL | ANTI-CONTAGIOUS.

A NATURAL INSTANTANEOUS DISINFECTANT.

Possessing Exceptional Qualities.

Price per Packet or Roll, 14 As.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

TOBACCOS!!

MANUFACTURED AND IMPORTED BY

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

			Rs.	as.
"1888" Mixture	...per	1 lb. tin	3	12
Do. do.	... ,,	½ ,,	2	0
Golden Block Mixture	... ,,	1 ,,	3	4
Do. do.	... ,,	½ ,,	1	12
"Rifle" do.	... ,,	1 ,,	2	0
Golden Bird's-Eye	..... ,,	¼ ,,	0	14
Golden Fleece	..... ,,	½ ,,	1	12
Virginia Honeydew	..... ,,	½ ,,	1	12
Latakia, Finest Syrian	... ,,	½ ,,	1	12
Old Judge	..... ,,	¼ ,,	1	4
Pioneer	..... ,,	½ ,,	1	8
Old Rip	..... ,,	½ ,,	1	8
Old Gold	..... ,,	½ ,,	1	12
Three Castles	..... ,,	¼ ,,	1	0
Richmond Mixture	..... ,,	¼ ,,	0	12

AMERICAN PLUG TOBACCOS.

Golden Block	... .per lb.	Rs.	3	0
Bright Honeydew	..... ,,	,,	2	8
Cavendish (Tennant's)	..... ,,	,,	1	4

WARRANTED fresh, pure, and sound.

J. NEUBERG, 5, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS!

A very large collection, by LALLA DEEN DAYAL and other well-known ARTISTS.

Prices from As. 12 to Re. 1-8, unmounted.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

THE APPROACHING MONSOON.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., beg to inform their numerous Patrons that they are now landing Special Supplies of Stores, Preserved Provisions, Wines and Spirits, &c., &c., to meet the requirements of many of their Constituents, who find it necessary to lay in a Sufficient Stock to carry them through the Monsoon. The Stores and Preserved Provisions are of the finest quality, and are obtained only from those Houses whose names stand in the highest repute.

It should be particularly noted that every Article sent out by Treacher & Co. is guaranteed.

	Cash Prices. Rs. a.
HAMS AND BACON—	
Prime York Hams, in canvas, weighing 9 to 15 lbs., per lb.	1 0
Ham Boiled, 2lb. tins ....each	1 7
Wiltshire Bacon, flitches, in canvas, weighing from 10 to 20 lbs. each.... per lb.	0 14
Wiltshire Bacon, in cut ,,	0 15
Wiltshire Bacon, in tins of about 2 and 4 lbs. each.... per lb.	1 3
BUTTER AND LARD—	
Choicest Danish Butter, in 1lb. tins, per tin	1 6
French Butter, best quality, ½ lb. tins. ,,	0 10
Hog's Lard, in 1 lb. tins.... ,,	1 0
CHEESE—	
Double Gloster, weighing from 25 to 30 lbs. each .....per lb.	0 13
Double Gloster, in cut ,,	0 14
Dutch Edams, about 4 lbs. each (by the whole Cheese only) ,,	0 13
Gruyere, on cut.... ,,	0 14
Cheddar, in tins of about 2 lbs. each. ,,	1 2
Gruyere, in tins of about 4 lbs. each. ,,	1 2
Parmesan, grated, in large bottles .....each	1 3
TONGUES—	
American Lunch Tongues.....per tin	1 10
Sandringham Lunch Tongue ,,	1 0
Savoury Tongue, Belgravian.... ,,	2 0
Ox Tongues, dried, in tins.....each	5 8
Do. in Jelly, ready for the table in tins ,,	6 0
Do. Prime Pic-Nic.....per tin	2 2
Do. Paysandu.... ,,	2 2
Ox Cheek, Collared.... ,,	0 13
SOUPS—	
Cressi, Gravy, Green Pea, Julienne, Kidney, Soup and Bouilli, Mulligatawney, Mutton Broth, Vegetable.....1 lb. tins, each	0 10
Hare, Ox Cheek, Mock Turtle, Hotch-Potch, Ox Tail .....1 lb. tins, each	0 12
PRESERVED FISH—	
Anchovies, in Oil .....per bottle	0 14
Caviare, real Russian.... per tin	1 8
Cod, fresh .....1 lb. tins ,,	0 10
Do. Roes, fresh .... ,,	0 10
Digby Chicks .... ,,	0 11
Haddock, fresh.....1 lb. tins ,,	0 9
Do. Findon .... ,,	0 11
Do. kippered, Blanchflower's. ,,	0 11
Herrings, fine, fresh .... ,,	0 6
Do. kippered.... ,,	0 11
Do. *a la* Sardine, small tins .... ,,	0 12
Do. Red, Selected fish .... ,,	1 0
Do. in Tomato Sauce .... ,,	0 13
Lax, a delicious preparation of Salmon ,,	1 8
Lobsters, fresh, solid meat for Salad ,,	0 9
Mackerel, fine, fresh.... ,,	0 8
Do. kippered .... ,,	0 15
Oysters, Milton, Crosse and Blackwell's .... ,,	0 14
Do. American, pint tins, ... ,,	0 8
Pilchards, in Oil .... ,,	0 12
Salmon, fresh, American ... 1 lb. tins ,,	0 10
Do. do. Crosse and Blackwell's .....1 lb. tin ,,	1 4
Sardines, in oil, finest quality, single tin. ,,	0 7
Do. do. .....double ,,	0 11
Sardines, au Citron.... ,,	0 10
Do. do. .... ,,	1 0
Shrimps or Prawns, Dunbar's .... ,,	1 3
Sprats, dried.... ,,	0 12
Thon Marine.... ,,	
Turbot, fresh .... ,,	0 12
Whitebait, real Blackwell .... ,,	1 2
Yarmouth Bloaters, mild, cured .... ,,	0 15
FRENCH PATES—	
Goose Liver (Pate de Gras).....Truffled...	3 4
Partridge (Pate de Perdreaux).. } Without	
Snipe (Pate de Becassines)..... } Truffles,	2 14
Woodcock (Pate de Becassea).. } large tin.	
Goose Liver (Pate de Foie Gras) Truffled, small tin	1 10
PATES—	
Belgravian Pate .....per tin	0 14
Glencairn Camp Pie .... ,,	1 4
Ham and Chicken (*Crosse & Blackwell's*).... ,,	0 14
Veal and Ham .... ,,	0 14
Yorkshire Game, small tins.... ,,	1 2
Do. Pork, do. .... ,,	0 14

	Cash Prices. Rs. a.
COOKING AND TABLE SAUCES—	
Worcestershire, Treacher & Co.'s...per pint	0 13
Worcestershire, Lea & Perrin's .... }	
Reading, Cook's.... } ½ pints	0 11
Harvey's (by Lazenby) .... } 1 ,,	1 3
FISH ESSENCE—	
Essence of Anchovies, Burgess's....½ pt.	0 12
Do. do. Treacher's ...1 ,,	1 3
SAUSAGES—	
Oxford Sausages, small size, Crosse and Blackwell's, per tin.	1 0
Do. do. large size, do. ... ,,	1 12
Bologna do. do. ... ,,	1 5
Cambridge do. do. ... ,,	1 0
Do do. Belgravian do. ... ,,	1 4
Pork do. do. ... ,,	1 0
Chicken, Ham, and Tongue Sausages, Blanchflower's ... ,,	0 12
Do. do. small tin do. ... ,,	0 7
Norfolk Sausages do. ... ,,	0 12
Irish do. Matterson's Shamrock Brand do. ... ,,	0 13
Moir's Army Rations.... ,,	1 8
Do. do. Sausages .... ,,	0 14
BATH CHAPS, AND BRAWN—	
Bath Chaps, in tins of 2 to 4 lbs. each .....per lb.	1 2
Oxford Brawn.....per tin	0 12
Norfolk Brawn..... ,,	0 13
PRESERVED VEGETABLES—	
Artichokes .....per tin	1 5
Asparagus, finest picked German..... ,,	2 4
Do. finest Californian..... ,,	1 6
Carrots, English..... ,,	0 6
Capes a l'huile ,,	
French Beans (Haricot Verts) ..... ,,	0 9
Macedoines, or Mixed Vegetables... ,,	0 10
Mushrooms, preserved, ½ lb. tins ... ,,	0 7
Do. do. 1 ,, ,, ... ,,	0 12
Do. Black, Leicestershire ... ,,	0 12
Peas, English ,,	0 7
Petit Pois (*au Naturel*) ,,	0 9
Parsnips, English ,,	0 7
Turnips, English ,,	0 6
Bousquin's Julienne Nouvelle (dried mixed vegetable for soup) ,,	1 2
Chollet's Compressed "Vegetables Julienne," tins of 50 portions.... ,,	3 12
Truffles, in bottles.....per bot.	1 10
TART FRUITS IN BOTTLES, CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S—	
Apples, Gooseberries, Cranberries, Plum } Per bot.	0 11
Rhubarb ,,	0 10
Blackberries, Damson's, Black Currants, Cherries, Greengages } ,,	0 13
Cherries & Currants, Red Currant, Raspberries } ,,	0 14
Raspberries & Currants } ,,	0 14
JAMS—	
Apple, Plum, Black Currant, Raspberry, Damson, Raspberry and Currant, Gooseberry, Red Currant, Greengage, Strawberry, Apricot, Cherry, Peach Jam } ,,	0 9
JELLIES—	
Black Currant.....½ lb. tin	0 7
Red do. .....1 ,,	0 11
Apple Jelly.....1 lb. jars	0 9
Guava, Rosselle, Mango .....2 ,,	1 0
MARMALADE AND HONEY—	
Orange Marmalade, Keiller's.....1 lb. tin	0 6
Do. Cairn's, home-made... ,,	0 9
Narbonne Honey.....per bot	0 12
Quince Marmalade.....per tin	0 12
Californian Honey, in Comb ,,	0 14
AMERICAN DESSERT FRUITS—	
Apples.....per tin	0 9
Strawberries and Raspberries..... ,,	1 0
Apricots, Pears, Greengages, Plums, Pineapple, Grapes, White Cherries, Peaches } ,,	1 6

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, LIQUEURS, &c., of the best Brands.

HARDWARE AND HOUSEHOLD SUNDRIES, including Stoves, Filters, Cutlery, and every Household Requisite.

GYMKHANA KIT AND IN-DOOR GAMES, includes Cricket, L. Tennis and Golf Kit,, &c. No other House in India can show such a Splendid Selection.

SPORTING AMMUNITION, ARMS, &c.

Treacher & Co. have achieved a very considerable reputation for their "Field Loaded" Cartridges.

JEWELLERY AND ELECTROPLATE AND FANCY GOODS.

A really fine Collection of the newest and most fashionable Goods is now being offered for Sale.

STATIONERY AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Novelties in Writing Papers from De la Rue and Goodall, Artists' Colours from Winsor and Newton.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

of guaranteed purity from Howard, Morson, and other well-known Firms.

PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS

Prepared in the Company's own Laboratory, with the finest Drugs, under the immediate superintendence of experienced English Chemists.

PATENT MEDICINES AND PROPRIETARY ARTICLES of every description.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS. PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.

PURVEYORS AND CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PHILLIPS' GORGINA OINTMENT

A REMARKABLE CURE FOR DHOBI ITCH, RINGWORM, AND ALL SKIN AFFECTIONS.

Annas Eight (only) per jar.

POONA, Temple House, Camp. & Bhoodwar Peth. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY, Oriental Bank Buildings, & Byculla Bridge.

WORTH KNOWING.

ONE of the finest Wines shipped to India is BINET FILS DRY ELITE CHAMPAGNE of 1884 Vintage. Price Rs. 66 cash. All Mess Presidents and Good Judges should try a Sample and compare the Wine with that of other First Class Shippers.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,

Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.

One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.

Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2, Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.

SPECIAL TERMS TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR, 35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRINSMEAD'S PIANOS.

MARCKS & CO., LD., receive regular shipments of the above famed pianos for which they have been appointed **SOLE AGENTS** for the last five years.

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE

New **TUNING APPARATUS** has rendered these instruments the most PERFECT PIANOFORTES for the severest climate.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Illustrated catalogues showing cash rate and hire purchase rate free on application at

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDISPENSABLE TO ALL OWNERS OF HORSES.

KEMP & CO.'S ALTERATIVE CONDITION POWDER

FOR HORSES.

For Improving the Tone of the System and Purifying the Blood, thus quickly producing FINE CONDITION, A GLOSSY COAT, HEALTH AND STRENGH.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL.—I have found that the Powder is EXCELLENT AND BRINGS A HORSE INTO CONDITION in about a fortnight. The Pony I showed you, which I had purchased in Bombay, just landed, is now getting into condition, and will probably *run at the Kamptee Races.* (Signed) G. H. C.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LIMITED

MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

	Rs. a.
American Corn .....per tin	0 12
Almonds and Raisins .....per bottle	1 14
Biscuits, Huntley and Palmer's, assorted	
,, Dessert Wafers	
,, Scotch Farls	
,, Fancy Pictorial Useful Tins, clearing stock at	0 12
Bacon, on cut .....per lb.	0 14
Butter, French, extra quality ..... ,,	0 15
Do. do. ..... ½ lb.	0 9
Confectionery, clearing stock at considerably reduced rates.	
Cracker Bon Bons do. do.	
Californian Apples .....per tin	0 9
Do. Fruits, assorted ..... ,,	1 0
Cheese, Double Gloster, on cut ..... per lb.	0 13
Crystalized Fruits, clearing stock at..... ,,	1 8
Currants, finest quality ..... per 4-lb. tin	1 6
Dates, Golden, Bussorah ..... per lb.	0 4
Essences for flavouring ..... per bottle	0 8
French Prunes for Stewing, clearing stock, at per lb.	0 4
French Plums or Prunes for Dessert. 1-lb. jars.	0 15
Do. do. 2-lb. jars.	1 10
Fresh Mackerel ..... per tin	0 7
Fish, Preserved, assorted.....	

	Rs. a.
Ginger Syrup, Royal Aromatic, make your own Ginger Ale, no Summer Drink to equal it, per bottle	1 0
Hams in Canvas .....per lb.	0 14
Honey in Tin .....per tin	0 12
Jams, assorted..... ,,	0 6
,, Strawberry and Raspberry..... ,,	0 7
,, Apricot and Cherry .. ,,	0 8
,, Tasmania, clearing stock, at ..... ,,	0 4
Muscatelle Raisins ..... ,,lb	1 8
Milk, Unsweetened Cream Milk ..... ,,tin	0 8
,, Anglo-Swiss ..... ,,	0 7
Marmalade ..... ,,	0 5
Peas, Italian Split Peas..... ,,lb	0 2
Table Salt .....per jar	0 6
,, Vinegar.....per bottle	0 7
Vinegar Crystal ..... ,,	0 9
Tongues, Sheep .....per tin	1 2
,, Lunch ..... ,,	1 8
,, Chicago Ox, by Libby McNeile.. ,,	2 8
,, McCall's Paysandu, small..... ,,	2 0
,, ,, ,, large ..... ,,	2 8

Tea, Sugar, Coffee, &c., &c. All Groceries at Moderate Rates.

TOBACCO, CHEROOTS, CIGARS, AND CIGARETTES.

SPECIAL CHOICE BRANDS IN STOCK.

SACCONE'S GIBRALTAR SHERRY.

Rich Dessert, Rs. 29; Light Dry Medium, Rs. 23 per dozen.

BARGAINS!!!

Opportunity is offered, during the month of May only, for some Good Bargains in the following Articles:—

Block Tin Ware.
Bicycles.
Cricket Kit.
Cooking Stoves.
Disinfecting Packets to hang on the Wall, a useful Novelty.
Enamelled Iron Ware.
Electroplated Ware.
Fancy Goods.
Flower Seeds.
Glass Jugs, Vases, &c.
Household Jims of all sorts.
Kerosine Cooking Stoves.
Lawn-tenis Balls.
Musical Organs.
Perambulators, large and small.
Perfumery.
Patent Medicines.
Rocking Horses.
Toilette Soaps.
Trunks.
Umbrellas.
Walking Sticks.

&c., &c., &c.

MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DRESS FABRICS. LARGE SELECTION.

PATTERNS OF ALL KINDS POST FREE.

EXQUISITE NOVELTIES in NEW washing materials. In Stripes, Checks, Broches, and Borders.
ZEPHYRS Newest designs.
PRINTED French Satteens.
NEW Bordered Zephyrs.
NOVELTIES in Woollen Fabrics.
All Wool Foule Serges.
All Wool Twill Beiges.
STRIPE and Fancy Tweeds.
BORDERED Materials.
BORDERED Robes.
NEW Tennis and Boating Materials.

THE CHOICEST PRODUCTION OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MANUFACTURE.

RICH Faille Francaise. Black and all the New Colours, GUARANTEED WEAR, will not cut or wear greasy.
SATIN MERVEILLEUX, Beautifully Soft and Bright Choice Shades.
RICH MOIRES in all the Leading Tones for Day and Evening Wear.
GROS GRAIN, Delicate Shades.
KALISTO and PONJEE Silks. Sixty different ART SHADES to select from.
PRINTED FOULARDS and Ponjees, Choice designs.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, LD.,

DRESS-MAKERS MILLINERS, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS.

HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY, } SHOW ROOMS. { EAST STREET, POONA.

INVALID'S PORT.

OF ALL RETAILERS. OF ALL RETAILERS.

CERTIFICATE.

LONDON, 13th February, 1888.

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined two bottles of "CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S INVALID'S PORT," and am of opinion that the Wine is free from adulteration and is a good sound wholesome Port.

(Sd.) CHARLES E. CASSAL, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
Member of the Society of Public Analysts and of the Council of the Sanitary Institute.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

HARRY STANLEY'S
OPERA COMPANY.

LAST TWELVE NIGHTS,
CHANGE OF OPERA EVERY EVENING.

MONDAY, 20TH,
BOHEMIAN GIRL.

TUESDAY, 21ST,
GIROFLE-GIROFLA.

WEDNESDAY, 22ND,
OUR BOYS.

THURSDAY, 23RD,
MADAME ANGOT.

FRIDAY, 24TH,
MARITANA.

SATURDAY, 25TH,
OLIVETTE.

ORCHESTRA UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
MR. G. T. TRIMNELL.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Box Office at SOUNDY'S Music Warehouse.
Doors Open at 8-30 p.m. Overture at 9 p.m.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail Steamer MANILLA, Captain A. CRUCIANI, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA on 18th instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in the Victoria Dock.

All CLAIMS for short DELIVERY, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will NOT BE ADMITTED under any circumstances.

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elph. Circle, Bombay, 18th May 1889.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED and COMPETENT first-class CARDING MASTER able to take independent charge of the Carding Department of a large Cotton Mill. Salary from Rs. 150 to Rs. 300, according to qualifications. Applications, stating salary expected and address in full, with copies of testimonials, should be forwarded on or before the 28th instant to "Carder," care of this paper.

BASEL MISSION (BALMATHA) DAMASK TABLE LINEN are used by the Principal Clubs and Mess-houses in India. Can be had from the DEPOT, No. 27, Hummum Street.

TENDERS are required for the supply of 70 tons of CLARIDGE'S ASPHALTE and 3 tons of BITUMEN.

The whole quantity must be delivered free in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Trucks addressed to the Undersigned at Baroda on or before the 30th day of May current. Tenders will be received up to the morning of the 22nd instant.

By order,
HURRICHUND GOPALL,
Executive Engineer in charge L. V. Palace, Baroda.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 171 OF 1881.

NARAYEN TRIMBUCK VAIDYA, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Chumpa Gully, outside the Fort .....Plaintiff.

vs.

GOPAL DADAJI THULAY and TAIBAI, widow of JUGONNATH DADAJI THULAY, respectively of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, residing at Old Jamblee Street, outside the Fort .....Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 4th day of July 1881, it was ordered that the following property should be sold by the Sheriff of Bombay, namely :—

All that the Defendant's moiety or half part or share of and in all that piece or parcel of land with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situated in Bombay, without the Fort, at Old Jamblee Street, in the sub-district of Mandvie, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 89, containing by admeasurement thirty-five feet in length and thirty-eight feet in breadth or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a gully or passage and the property of Pandurang Narayen, on the west partly by the moiety belonging to Canoba Gunputrao and partly by the said Jamblee Street, on the north by a gully or passage and the property of Nanabhoy Parsee, and on the south by the property of Ganoo Krushnaji, and which said dwelling-house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 28.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in, or charges or claims on, the abovenamed property, that they should, on or before the 13th day of June 1889, lodge in my Office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims, or charges.—Dated this 2nd day of May 1889.

G. H. FARRAN,
Assistant Commissioner.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the OPIUM FARM of the District of Khandesh under the minimum guaranteed vend system for a period of three years beginning from the 1st August, 1889.

The tenders should be addressed to the Collector of Khandesh and the words "Tender for Khandesh Opium Farm" should be written on the envelopes. No tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in token of the good faith of the tender.

Tenders will be opened by the Undersigned at Dhulia at 1 p.m. Madras time on Monday, the 10th June, in presence of such of the tenderers as may attend, and will then be referred to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari for orders.

The conditions of the Farm are the same as those of the Farms on the same system in force in other Districts.

The subjoined table shows the sales of opium and the sums bid for the Farms during the past 5 years :—

Years.	Quantity of opium issued to opium farmers.	Amount of duty at 5 1/7 per lb. on the quantity of opium issued.	Amount of License fee guaranteed.	Total of columns of 3 and 4.	Quantity of opium required to be consumed to make up the amount in column 5 at 5 1/7 Rs. per lb.
	lbs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	lbs.
1883-84	9,334	48,063	32,961	80,964	15,743
1884-85	9,195	47,289	31,806	79,095	15,380
1885-86	10,056	51,717	38,743	90,460	17,589
1886-87	10,101	51,948	35,467	87,415	16,997
1887-88	10,451	53,748	35,436	89,184	17,341

W. W. LOCH,
Collector of Khandesh.

Office of the Collector of Khandesh, 17th May 1889.

WATERBURY WATCHES.

New styles arrived. Old styles reduced in price.

SERIES "E"—OR LONG WIND. Owing to a large expenditure on plant, which increases the daily output, these watches can now be retailed at Rs. 2 less than formerly.

Rs. 6-8

SERIES "J"—IMPROVED GENT'S WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Seconds hand, Jewelled, Gilt three-quarter plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, quick-train visible movement, duplex escapement.

Rs. 13-4 Rs. 13-0

The finest watch ever produced for the money.

SERIES "L"—SMALL-SIZED LADIES' WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Jewelled, Quick train, Gilt ¾ plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, visible movement, duplex escapement.

Rs. 13-0 Rs. 13-0

A good timekeeper, attractive appearance, sure to please.

The reputation already gained for Waterbury Watches will be sufficient to assure intending purchasers that those of new make are all they are stated to be.

All watches are guaranteed for two years.

Address orders to

WATERBURY,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, OR ALLAHABAD,
OR TO SOUNDY AND CO., LD.
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,
Trade terms on application.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 7, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th inst. at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Mr. Lalloobhoy Moolchand, and on account and risk of Mr. Punamchand Panalal—

100 bales each 400 lbs. mule twist No. 20s, of James Greave's Mill for China market.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

Under instructions from the Port Storekeeper, State Railway, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Port Storekeeper's office, Apollo Street, Fort, the whole of the office furniture, consisting of chairs, tables, cupboards, &c.; also a large collection of old records, newspapers, &c., &c.

The above will be on view from Monday next.

AUCTION SALE OF IVORY AND COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Commissariat Storekeeper Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks—

About 50lbs. of ivory and unserviceable dead-stock articles, &c.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property known as the "Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court," situate at Hornby Row, Fort.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have been favoured with instructions to sell by Public Auction, on account of the concerned, the following very valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house erected and built thereon, situate, lying, and being on the east side of Hornby Row, within the Fort of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 434 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by a public street, on the south by a messuage or dwelling-house now or late the property of Ruttonbai, and on the east by a lane now called "Jamsetjee Lane," and formerly called Ragoonath Dadajee's Street, and on the west by Hornby Row, and which said premises are situate in the sub-district of Fort, and were formerly in the occupation of the late Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and are now occupied by the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, May 20, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF WHITE PESSY WHEAT.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Palkhy Moholla, by order and in the godown of Sha Shamjee Munsey and on account and at the risk of Thucker Yullubdass Heerjee—

101 candies white pessy wheat (14 annas white and 2 annas red katha).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 " " dhoties.
5 cases prints.
9 " printed jacconets.
1 case dyed jacconets.
2 sets red and blue border dinner service.
1 case 500 gross penholders.
5 cases aerated sarsaparilla.

A few articles of furniture consisting, of clothes press, single cot, dressing and washhand tables, teapoy, chairs, &c.

1 case 354 pieces scarfs, 43 by 4½.
5 cases white mulls.
1 case scarfs, 42 by 54.

On account and at the risk of Ahmedally Essabhoy, 36 open-face watches.

On account and at the risk of Noorbhoy Jeevajee—
N S G & Co. 313—1 case enamelled hides, ex Ganges.

On account and at the risk of Abdool Cadur Abdool Hoosein—
A C A—12 casks white zinc paint ex Henzada and Yessoo
10 " middlegreen venetian red and white paint ex Kerbela.
A C A H—8 " varnish ex Rohilla.

On account and at the risk of Tyebally Fazulabhoy Bengalee—
T F B 1015 kegs assorted paints, ex Rohilla.
6 casks white zinc paint, ex Rohilla.

On account and at the risk of Mahomedally Abdulally—
1 case gilt Albert chains.

On account and at the risk of Noor Mahomed Ali Mahomed—A S 137-1—1 case 300 dozen penknives, ex s s Electra.

AT 2-30 P.M.

1 bay Waler mare, 6 years, 15½ high, sound, free from vice, and a good saddle horse.
1 handsome bay Waler charger, about 7 years, and 15 hands high.
1 handsome light strong victoria.
1 strong serviceable office shigram.
1 new door shigram.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF BURNT AND DAMAGED COTTON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th inst. at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Anglo-Indian Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill at Chinchpoogly, near the Railway station, by order of the Insurance Office.

A quantity of burnt and damaged cotton.

BONA-FIDE SALE

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 21st inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, the valuable stock-in-trade of Messrs Hajee Mahomed Hoosein & Co, consisting of gilt and painted Japanese teapots, cups and saucers, powder boxes, tea jars, satsoma plates, tea and coffee sets, washhand sets, flower vases and jars, china dinner sets, kindies, wall screens, wall ornaments, Japanese cabinets, and boxes, &c.

The property will be on view this day.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Byculla Saw Mills and Timber Works—

A quantity of mill-sawn timber of various sizes and suitable for many varieties of work, in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Arsenal, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m.—

A quantity of unserviceable stores, consisting of old iron, steel, leather pieces, &c., &c.

SALE of ⅜th share in a landed property, situate a Surat.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of the late Hormusjee Shapoorjee Powree, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises at Surat, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m.,—

The three-fourths share of the said Hormusjee Shapoorjee Powree, in a house situate in Farampoora, near Rustampoore, in Surat.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned at Bombay.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 164, Girgaum Back Road, near Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy's bungalow, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of Mrs. FAVEL.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE SANKLI TANK ROAD AT BYCULLA.

On TUESDAY, the 4th June, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Thucker Kessowjee Kalliajee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Thucker Jaitha Chapsi and Thucker Moorarjee Chapsi (now insolvents) in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 24th day of January, 1879.

All that piece of fazendaree leasehold land or ground, containing by admeasurement 3,120 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuages, tenements, building house, or chawls, standing thereon, or in course of construction, with the building materials lying on the sailed ground, situate without the Fort of Bombay, in the Old Racecourse, near the Tank at Byculla, called or known by the name of the Pachee Khar, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the open ground of Mooljee Jaitha, on the west by a sweepers' passage, on the north by the Sankli Tank Road, and on the south by the property of Shurifbhoy Gangjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, May 20, 1889.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.—

6 bales tablecloths
4 " white handkerchiefs
3 cases " mulls
2 " jaconets
1 " " shirtings
3 bales grey shirtings
70 cases Pilson beer, in pints and quarts
25 " champagne in pints and quarts

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MODY BAY ESTATE.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY next, the 27th inst., at 4 p.m., on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Pranjeevundas Nathoo, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Shescaran Dharamsi, the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, with the messuages, buildings or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate on the Mody Bay Estate, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 241-4-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a vacant land belonging to Port Trustees, on the west by a piece of land leased to Hussain Meya Ahmed, on the north by vacant land belonging to the Port Trustees, and on the south by Goa Street, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8450, and are situated in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are now in the occupation of the said Shescaran Dharamsi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakurdass, Dharamsi and Cama, Solicitors, at their office, No. 23, Rampart Row, Fort.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, May 20, 1889.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
BELOW MESSRS. WALLACE & Co., APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 1-30 p.m. punctually, Messrs. SHERIFF, SON & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the central building of Altamont House, Camballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome french-polished teakwood, blackwood and inlaid satin inlaid substantial and richly carved household furniture, rich glassware and crockery, the property of J. P. Cornforth, Esq., amongst which will be found a richly carved solid blackwood four poster with pyramedical posts, mattresses and a sliding awning, gown and clothes presses, pier cables and chiffoniers of rare workmanship, chairs and dining tables of Robert's and Wimbridge's pattern, rich Brussels carpet, a hammock by Seydel, Defries' patent safety hanging lamps, and the universally appreciated diamant table and wall lamps, English folding chairs with tapestried backs, an English cheval glass, a telescopic binocular, an opera glass, a microscope, the Hamonia type writer, oleographs, oil and hand paintings, rare and choice plants and other articles too numerous to mention.

The property is on view, and the catalogues are ready.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, May 20, 1889.

NOTICES.

SALE OF MARINE STORES.

ON MONDAY, the 20th instant, and following days, a sale by PUBLIC AUCTION of Marine Stores, including old stores, metals, boilers, boats, cordage, canvas, blocks, sheaves, &c., will be held at H. M.'s I. M. Dockyard.

J. HEXT, Captain, R.N.,
Director of the Indian Marine.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

COMPARATIVE Statement of New Business received during the years 1887 and 1888 :—

YEARS.	NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF PROPOSALS RECEIVED.	
	Number.	Amount.
1887	2138	59,53,550
1888	2298	70,63,950

For Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and any Information apply to the MANAGER and ACTUARY, Albert Building, Bombay.

HOLZAPFEL'S PATENT SOAPSTONE PAINT is the best preservative for Iron, Steel, or Woodwork. It is suitable for Iron and Steel Vessels, Railway Bridges, Locomotives, Rolling Stock and Building, &c. It dries quickly and hardens like enamel, and is Noncorrosive and Impervious to Atmospheric influences. May be had ready mixed in any colour. Trial solicited.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"Practically an imperishable Article will preserve Woodwork from Rotting and Sandstone from Decay."—"Iron."

"Has large covering capacity and presents an enamel-like surface."—"Engineer and Iron Trades Advertiser."

"Gives protection to Steel and Iron Structures not possessed by ordinary paints."—"Shipping Gazette."

"It has extraordinary qualities in withstanding atmospheric influences."—Universal Market."

"Soapstone Composition may be considered a distinct advance on the present method of painting."—"Iron and Steel Trades Journal."

W. CROWDER,
Sole Agent,
1, Ash Lane, Fort.

FROM WHOM MAY ALSO BE HAD.
Holzapfel's Genuine Rahtjens and International Anti-fouling Compositions for iron ships' bottoms.

NOTICE.

RE ESTATE OF ROBERT LOCKE PRICE, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of ROBERT LOCKE PRICE, late of Indore in Malwa, a Major in the Bombay Staff Corps, who died at Indore aforesaid, on or about the 30th day of September, 1888, and Letters of Administration of whose Estate throughout British India were granted on the 15th April, 1889, by the High Court at Bombay to Harold Robertson King, Esq., Manager, Messrs. King, King and Co., Bombay, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said administrator at his office, Standard Buildings, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the administrator will hand over the assets to the person or persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the administrator.—Dated this 29th day of April, 1889.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Administrator's Attorneys.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

BROKEN CASTINGS FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, offers for the purchase of any quantity up to 500 tons of broken cast iron chairs, now lying on the Company's premises, Wari Bunder, where the same may be seen on application. Offers, which must be made on the Company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned) must specify the quantity required, the rate per ton of 20 cwts weighed over and delivered on the spot, and the date within which the whole quantity tendered for will be paid for and removed. Each tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 10 per ton up to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove loss by the transaction.

Payment must be made before delivery.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th May, 1889.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO.

MISCELLANEOUS STORES AND STATIONERY, COUNTRY PRODUCE.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of "MISCELLANEOUS STORES" of country produce and manufacture and "STATIONERY" during the year commencing 1st July 1889.

Tenders must be submitted on the printed forms of Tenderer's schedules, to be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, in the case of "Miscellaneous stores" and from the Auditor, Dharwar, in the case of "Stationery" on payment of Annas Eight for each copy.

The depots for which Tenders are invited for Miscellaneous Stores are Ghorepuri, Hubli, and Bangalore, and intending tenderers are requested to name the Depot or Depots for which they require forms when applying for them. All Stationery will have to be delivered at the Stationery Stores, Dharwar.

The Company's specification and the conditions under which contracts for the supply of Miscellaneous Stores will be let accompany each form of Tenderer's schedule. Any further information required can be obtained in the case of Miscellaneous Stores from the Storekeeper, Hubli and Bangalore, and in the case of Stationery from the Auditor, Dharwar.

The latest date for receiving Tenders, which should be addressed to the Acting Agent, Southern Mahratta Railway, at Dharwar, in a sealed cover superscribed "Tenders for the Supply of Stores or Stationery" is Monday, the 10th of June 1889.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. CAMPBELL,
Acting Agent.

Dharwar, May 18-9.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charge except when under guarantee to Government.

TABLE LAMPS.

SPLENDIDLY DECORATED with engraved or repossée work. Some of them oxidized and partially gilt with beautifully engraved ground glass globes, fitted with Silber's Patent Circular Burners. These Lamps present a very rich and novel appearance, and would make a handsome wedding present.

COMPLETE WITH GLOBES AND CHIMNEY.
Rs. 45 to Rs. 110 each.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

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White Saxony Flannel, for Cricketing or Lawn Tennis, well shrunk.
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" "	30	"	26-9-9
" "	35	"	29-4-9
" "	40	"	32-6-4

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KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK, & Co., Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
VAN ZELLERS & Co., Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
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The "Golden Eagle" Brand, Pattison, Elder & Co's.	23	8
The "Gordon" Highland Whisky, in square bottle, Pattison, Elder & Co.'s	26	0
The "Lochgorm" Highland Whisky, Ross & Cameron's	25	0
The "Lochgorm," H. B. Whisky, Ross and Cameron's	35	0
The "Lochgorm" C. E. B. Whisky, Ross and Cameron's	40	0

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Medoc	per doz.	11 0	8 0
St. Julien	"	16 0	9 0
Larose	"	22 0	12 0

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Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, etc.

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TO LET—A very desirable Second and Third FLOORS in Church Gate Street, Fort, open from all four sides and exposed to westerly seabreeze. Water laid on. Could be had whole or in part. Also a very large Shop on the ground floor. Could be had entirely or in part. For rent and other particulars apply to

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Do. 200 incandescent lights ..... "
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Incandescent lamps, from 1 to 20 Candle-power, from Re. 1 to Rs. 1
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 18th:—Ponani (s), from Glasgow; Taif (s), Mauritius; Lord Charlemont (s), Cardiff; Lombardy (s), Jedda; Manilla (s), Genoa; and Nowshera (s), Rangoon. Yesterday:—Rimpha (s), from Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 18th:—Glea Morven (s), for Ilo Ilo; Khalif (s), Hamburg; Damascus (s), Port Said and London; Roumania (s), Aden and Liverpool; Kairos (s), Bimlipatam; Stella (s), Diamond Island; Byculla (s), Calcutta and Coast Ports; and Secundra (s), Negapatam. Yesterday:—Newcomen (s), for Port Said; and Deccan (s), Jedda, Aden, and Hoodeida.

THE PRINCE'S DOCK'S.—The s.s. Kt. of St. George left the dock on the 17th ultimo and the s.s. Damascus on the 18th.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Taif, s.s. Lombardy, and the s.s. Manilla entered the dock on the 18th ultimo. The s.s. Busheer left the dock on the 17th.

ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—Dugroo Peera, a stevedore's labourer, while at work on Friday on board the s. s. Byculla, lying in the Prince's Dock, accidentally fell down the hold and was so seriously injured that he had to be removed to the Goculdas Hospital.

FATAL MILL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday at the Mazagon Mill respecting the death of Ahmedkhan Emaumkhan, aged 50 years. Deceased was a labourer employed in the Mill. His duty was to clean the brass fencing of the engine. The deceased, while so engaged on Saturday morning, got inside the fencing when the engine was in motion and was struck on the head by the crank, which killed him on the spot. The verdict was that the death of Ahmedkhan Emaumkhan was caused by his head being crushed by a blow from the crank of an engine in motion, and that he received the blow by going inside the fencing of the engine.

A SON ROBBING HIS FATHER.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday last, before Mr. Shewshunker, Ambaram Govind was charged with the theft of gold ornaments of the value of Rs. 58, the property of his father, Govind Mukun. The latter used to lock up the ornaments in a cupboard in his room and used to hang the key to a nail. On opening that cupboard on the 14th inst. he missed the ornaments and reported the loss to the police. On the accused being arrested at a native theatre, he gave certain information which led to the ornaments being traced to two persons, who, however, had melted them down into bars after purchasing them. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to the David Sassoon Reformatory for two years.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Mumbadavie Road into the circumstances attending the death of a woman named Ruttonbai, aged 65 years. Deceased was the wife of a goldsmith named Hookoom Lukmichund, residing at that road. She has been suffering from fever for the last six weeks, and a few days ago she became delirious. About 5 o'clock on Sunday morning she was found lying dead on the stone pavement in a sweepers' passage at the back of her house, just beneath the only window in her room which looks down to the pavement. Her right arm was broken, and there was a wound on her forehead. The verdict was that the death of Ruttonbai was caused by injuries received by her having thrown herself out of a window on the third storey of a house during the delirium of fever.

DISTURBANCE AT A SALVATIONIST MEETING.—Before Mr. Cooper at the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday Manockjee Nowrojee, a Parsee lad, was charged with behaving in a disorderly manner in a public place. Mr. De Souza appeared for the accused. It appeared that at 8 o'clock on Thursday evening last the Salvationists were holding a meeting at Second Marine Lines Street, when the accused attempted to enter the hall, but was prevented from doing so. He then went to a short distance and threw two stones into the hall, and thereby broke a lantern that was placed in the doorway. The accused was arrested and placed before Inspector Wilson. Mr. De Souza urged for the defence that the accused was not the person who threw the stones, and that he was improperly ill-treated by the police. Some evidence was called for the defence, and taking the whole of the circumstances into considerable, the Magistrate discharged the accused with a warning

ASSAULT.—Francis Miguel Rogers, a native Christian, was on Saturday brought up on remand and charged by Inspector McCubbin with assaulting Ismail Sulliman at his residence at Chinchpoogly on the 18th ultimo. It appears that while complainant was standing at the door of his house a dog belonging to an old man rushed upon some of the complainant's chickens, and Ismail beat off the dog with a whip. The owner of the dog came up and remonstrated with Ismail for striking the animal, while the accused, Francis, who is a casteman of the old man, attacked Ismail with a bamboo rod, fracturing the bone of one of his fingers. The accused was handed over to the police and Ismail was taken to the J. J. Hospital. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and the Magistrate in passing sentence remarked that the accused, who had been in jail under remand since the 20th ultimo, was now fined Rs. 10, or in default to undergo fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment; the fine, if recovered, to be awarded to complainant as compensation.

THE NIZAM'S RAILWAY CARRIAGE.—We have been informed that His Highness the Nizam was so pleased with the handsome State saloon carriages which were ately built at the workshops at Secunderabad and in which he travelled for the first time on the occasion of his departure on the last shooting expedition that he has instructed His Excellency the Minister to sanction a gratuity of fifteen hundred Government Rs. to be given to Mr. Pendlebury, the Manager and Agent of the Nizam Guaranteed State Railway.—*Deccan Times.*

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 14th May as compared with the statement of the 7th May:—

LIABILITIES.	May 7. Rs. A. P.	May 14. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	51,49,538 15 0	51,49,538 15 0
Treasury Balance	2,15,33,379 3 0	1,99,46,005 2 7
Other Deposits	2,71,76,479 1 4	2,93,34,232 4 5
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,70,221 7 8	3,72,327 2 3
Sundries	15,19,095 12 10	15,46,960 9 0
Rs.	7,60,48,711 7 10	7,66,49,064 1 10

ASSETS.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.
...ment Securities	7,39,634 8 0	4,79,327 12 0
...thorized Invtmts	74,70,254 0 0	76,69,529 0 0
... Govt. and other ...zed Securities	1,19,06,723 10 3	1,27,42,560 13 6
...n do.	85,02,514 7 7	87,12,377 6 2
...ounted	2,97,97,309 4 5	2,94,73,795 13 6
...with other Banks	5,33,713 6 3	5,25,646 14 11
...	9,969 13 7	4,70,973 3 9
...ock	11,24,161 15 4	11,68,552 8 3
...	11,785 14 0	11,889 1 0
...	1,99,976 13 4	1,70,277 6 10
...Head Office	61,51,975 8 3	70,28,759 12 6
... Branches	95,98,995 2 10	77,85,374 5 5
Rs.	7,60,48,714 7 10	7,66,49,064 1 10

"...HAT is this?" once said a London publisher ...book-keeper, says a home paper. "Fleycid's ...nt, sir." "But you have made a balance in his ...r?"—"I could not help it, sir." "Why?"—"...use there is one." "Have you taken off fifteen ...nt. on sales?"—"Yes, sir." "And charged ...surance?"—"The stock was not insured." "Oh, nonsense! As if that mattered. Put down two and a half for insurance. Here, give it to me. Why, I see, too, you have not charged for ware-housing. And copies for review—surely there were more than fifty sent out?"—"That was all, sir." "Increase it to one hundred. Then you must put the ... of the copies supplied to the libraries at one-third instead of half-price. There—now make out your statement."

IT is not unlikely, thinks a home paper, that a royal marriage may be the result of the visit to Sandringham of the Crown Prince of Denmark and his eldest son, Prince Christian, as there has for some time been a project for the betrothal of the young prince, who was born in September 1870 to his cousin, Princess Maud of Wales, who is ten months his senior. Prince Christian of Denmark will ultimately be very rich, as he is the heir of the bulk of the immense fortune (upwards of three millions sterling) which his mother, the Crown Princess of Denmark, inherited from her maternal grandfather, Prince Frederick of the Netherlands.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.

AT the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday last, before Mr. Shivshunker, the hearing of a charge of criminal breach of trust, criminal misappropriation of property, and cheating, preferred by a Marwaree named Goolba Vudda against Bomonjee Eduljee Soonawalla, was further proceeded with. Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. Morojee, appeared for the accused. The complainant said Mr. Brown was to appear for him, but was engaged then at the Small Causes Court.

The complainant's story was that he was a partner in the firm of Valla Punna and Company, carrying on the business of shroffs on the Kalbadavi Road. His firm had dealings with the accused. On the 18th September 1888, the accused pledged with the firm certain ornaments, amongst which was a neck ornament, set with precious stones, to secure repayment of a sum of Rs. 2,651. The accused afterwards sold, or caused to be sold, the whole of the ornaments so pledged, with the exception of the neck ornament above referred to, and paid the proceeds thereof to the firm, leaving a balance of Rs. 821 for principal and interest, against which the firm held the neck ornament. On the 15th April 1889, the accused applied to the firm to let him have the neck ornament, alleging that he wanted it for use for a few days, and would return it within eight days; and the firm lent him the ornament, believing in his representation, and taking from him a memorandum stating that he had obtained the ornament for use only, and would return it within eight days. On the expiry of that time, the complainant applied to the accused for the return of the ornament, but he put him off; and he had since learned that, after he got the ornament from him, accused sold it to another Marwaree firm named Jeitha Bhima and Company.

The complainant said he did not wish to proceed with the case, as he had made up with the accused.

Mr. Lang said the circumstances under which the charge arose were highly improbable.

The magistrate said that, as the complainant offered no more evidence, the court thought it necessary to remark that he had not carried the case to a stage at which a charge could properly be framed against the accused. There were in the statements of the complainant and his only witness examined in the case inherent improbabilities which rendered it very doubtful whether the accused had done anything to render himself liable to a criminal prosecution. He was therefore discharged.

THE BRITANNIA MILLS, LIMITED.

THE second ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held on Saturday at the registered office, 7, Church Gate Street, Khan Bahadoor Byramjee Dadabhoy presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted:—

Your directors beg to submit their second report, together with an audited balance-sheet up to 31st December 1888. Your directors are glad to report that the main building of the mill is almost completed, and is ready to receive machinery which has also commenced arriving, and your directors expect that at the rate at which the work progresses at present, the mill will be completed and commence work by October next. Rs. 3,82,000 have been paid to the contractors up to date towards building account, and Rs. 3,78,972-0-3 remitted to England to be paid to machinists on their behalf. In terms of clause 92 of the articles of association, Messrs. Cowasji Byramji and Gokuldas Dewjee retire from the board, but are eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The directors' report and audited accounts were approved and adopted. Messrs. Goculdas Dewjee and Cowasjee Byramjee, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors of the company. Messrs. A. W. Campbell and Rustomjee Manekjee were appointed auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 100 for each audit.

The meeting then resolved itself into an extraordinary general meeting, under the same chairman, for the passing of certain special resolutions making alteration in the articles of association, which, on the motion of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, were unanimously agreed to. The principal resolution was as follows:—

The said firm of Messrs. K. M. Heeramaneck and Company at present, consisting of Messrs. Kaikhusroo Muncherjee Heeramaneck, Maneckjee Muncherjee Heeramaneck and Muncherjee Nusserwanjee Heeramaneck, and their successors (hereinafter collectively called "the said firm") shall be and they are hereby appointed the muccadums of the company, and any firm which by death or retirement of any partner or by the admission of any new partner or otherwise shall from time to time and at any time hereafter succeed to the business of the said existing firm, shall for the purposes of this clause be deemed the successors of the said existing firm. The said appointment of muccadums shall continue so long as the said firm shall act or have the right to act as secretaries, treasurers, and agents of the company under clause 81 hereof. The said firm shall for their services as such muccadums as aforesaid be remunerated by the company at such rates and charges as shall be mutually agreed to between the directors and the said firm at the beginning of each term of ten years, having regard to the rates and charges then prevailing for the remuneration of muccadum services in Bombay, and the first term of ten years shall be computed as commencing from such day, not later than the day on which the company's mill shall be set to work as the directors shall determine. And the company shall enter into an agreement with the said firm in the terms and to the effect aforesaid, and such agreement shall, in addition to the usual and necessary clauses, contain a provision that in case any difference shall arise between the directors and the said firm as to the said rates and charges, the same shall be referred to arbitration."

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

WEDDING AT OOTACAMUND.

A PRETTY wedding took place on Wednesday last at St. Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, on the occasion of the marriage of Mr. William Douglas St. Leger, organist to St. George's Cathedral, Madras, with Miss Helen Louise, youngest daughter of Mr. S. W. Clerk, Surgeon Dentist of "Toy Bank," Ootacamund, and "Spur Tank," Madras. The Church was nicely decorated for the occasion. The guests began to arrive at 11-30, but the bridal paty did not come till past 12. The first to arrive was the bridegroom, attended by his best man, Mr. C. Clerk, then came the bride's sister, Mrs. Spark. The bride arrived shortly afterwards, and was met at the Church steps by the Bishop of Madras, and the Rev W. Scott, M.A., and the full choir, who forming procession, preceded the bride, singing the marriage hymn, "How welcome was the call." The service, which was fully choral, was performed by the Bishop assisted by the Rev. W. Scott, M.A., and in addition to the organ, over which Mr. Oscar Misquith presided, H. E. the Governor's Band joined in the service. The bride was in a rich white "merv" silk; she carried an exquisite bouquet of white orchids, orange blossoms, eucharis lilies, and maiden hair. Her bridesmaid was Miss Lina Clerk, who wore a sky blue nun's cloth costume. The bridal party adjourned afterwards to "Toy Bank" where the greater part of the guests followed. When every one was assembled, Rev. W. Scott proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom. Of the latter he spoke in the warmest terms, as not only a thorough good fellow, but as a musician known throughout the Presidency. In reply Mr. St. Leger made an excellent speech, remarking on the kindness evinced by one and all his friends on this occasion. He also thanked H. E. the Governor's Band who had volunteered to assist at his marriage. As conductor of the Madras Philharmonic Society, he had known them for many years, and he felt proud of them as musicians and friends. Mr. Percy Woolley returned thanks for the bridesmaid with a few well chosen words. Mr. Philip Smith then proposed the health of the bride's parents in a very humorous speech, and then the gentlemen surrounding the bridegroom gave him quite an ovation, winding up with "He's a jolly good fellow." The bride and bridegroom started at 2 o'clock on their way to Bangalore, where they will spend the honeymoon. The presents which were numerous and handsome cannot all be detailed, but one of the gifts was especially interesting, namely, a set of solid silver swami napkin rings presented to the bride by the girls of the Civil Orphan Asylum, also a set of real russian leather Church Services, presented to the bridegroom by the boys of the same institution as a token of gratitude to Mr. St. Leger for his long and kind services as honorary secretary; an exquisite pearl and gold cross, the gift of Colonel and Mrs. Grant and a splended gold and pearl bracelet also attracted much notice. Among the guests were the Bishop of Madras and Miss Gell, the Rev. W. and Mrs. Scott, Mr. H. B. and Mrs. Grigg, the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Shephard, Mrs. MacGan, Mrs. Macartney, Mr. and Mrs. Woolley, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Murrough, Miss Walsh, Mrs. McToor, the Misses Bevan, Mr., Mrs. and the Misses Philip Smith, Mrs. Morison, Mr. and Mrs. Jamieson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Atkins, Colonel and Mrs. Grant, Miss Sherman, and numerous others.—*Madras Mail.*

THE CHIN FIELD FORCE.

Fort White, Chin Hills, 10th May.—A party composed of 150 rifles from the Norfolk Regiment and the 42nd Gurkhas, under Brigadier-General Symons, yesterday visited Jaban, the scene of the fight on the 4th instant. They were unopposed, though signal shots were fired. They found many graves, and several bodies were discovered buried in the enemy's trenches. The Chins had repaired the stockades and pits, which were all completely destroyed. The stockades were surrounded with spikes and abattis, so that to get an entrance must have entailed a great loss of life.

The loopholes were cleverly placed, but an all-round fire was not possible: hence the miracle of Surgeon LeQuesne, a hospital assistant, a corporal of the Norfolk Regiment, and two Gurkhas being able to dress Lieutenant Michel's wounds within nine paces of a shelter pit. The roofed pits connected by covered ways were very curious, very strong and very difficult to take none; but determined men with the bayonet could have captured them. If Captains Mayne and Westmorland on the 4th had had dynamite or gun-cotton the roofs might have been blown in; but the logs on the roofs were very heavy, and the position well protected. The fact that 20 armed and desperate men were able to defend the place for over ten minutes is explained by the circumstance that this spot was not commanded from the inside; but then our officers and men could not have known this, and it detracts nothing from their heroism and devotion.

Our Chin guides tell us that as a last resource some of the best fighting tribes construct these defences, and have held them hitherto against all comers. This may be believed; but the severe lesson we gave the Siyins on the 4th May has taught them that our troops are not to be denied by any of their devices. This tribe shows no signs of submission, and there remains nothing but to harass them wherever they may be heard of. Fort White dominates their country, and our troops must sit down for the rains and destroy their enemy's crops before they are fit to cut.

The march yesterday was General Symons' first over the hills, and he was impressed with the difficulties of the country. Jaban as the crow flies is barely two miles from Fort White and about level with it. In the cool of the early morning it took this small column of troops, unencumbered with anything and the men with 40 rounds only in their pouches, just three hours together. They crossed *en route* three deep valleys and two ridges. Coming back it took them five and half hours, and many were greatly exhausted over the last pull up of 1,600 feet to Fort White.

The Tashons came and shouted to us a day or two ago, and asked if they might come in and sell fowls, &c., to us. Major Raikes told them that certain terms had been imposed on their Chief which they had up to the 18th to comply with. He gave the traders permission to came in and trade up to the 18th, but informed them that if the Chiefs had not complied with our terms by then we should go at them. I dare say the stories they will have to tell of our treatment of them, and the rupees they will show, will have an effect in bringing the tribe in.

The only camera in camp was produced during the parley with the traders, and the Tashons were photographed. They were rather alarmed at first till one looked through the camera, when, on seeing all his friends apparently standing on their heads, he burst out laughing. A photo was taken of a young Tashon, and after the operation he came up and touched the photographer on the arm and gravely handed him an egg as payment.

For the last two or three days some 30 to 40 Tashons have come into camp to trade and have done good business. They brought fowls, eggs, and a few young goats. Tommy Atkins and Jack Gurkha, being in funds, paid anything for what he wanted, even up to Rs. 2 for a fowl and Rs. 8 or Rs. 10 for a goat.

Since my last despatch two more captives have escaped from Pumpi and gone into No. 2 Stockade. One escaped during the fight at Jaban on the 4th. Besides these the Tashons have put pressure on the Sagylaings, who have given us all the captives they took on the 1st April. This looks as if the Tashons really mean to give in. The total now of captives given up or escaped is 81. Some of them were in a deplorable condition when they came in, being nearly starved and almost in a state of nudity.—*Pioneer.*

THE MOGOUNG COLUMN.

THE three last villages belonging to the Ethi tribe namely, Punga and its two adjacent villages, were burnt on the 28th ultimo, says the *Pioneer's* correspondent. No opposition was shown, although earthworks and small stockades had been thrown up here and there, showing that the original intention of the rebels was to have made a stand. They seem to have been, however, thoroughly cowed after seeing what we did with the Thama Tsawbwa and his kingdom. After burning Punga the column, which was under Lieutenant Benson, marched towards Mogoung to meet and organise there for the Sana expedition, Mr. Martin, Assistant Superintendent of Police, with 40 men whom he had taken out with Lieutenant Benson, returning to Nyoungbintha, the centre of all the late operations in the Ethi quarter. A stockade is being made there, and Mr. Martin, with 150 men, both Sikhs and Gurkhas, have been left there to build and garrison the fort. The column started for Sana on the 1st instant. No resistance was offered on the march, and on arrival near the village a stockade, small but strong, was seen. This was, however, flanked successful, and the rebels after firing a few shots bolted into the jungle. The village was then burnt, and the column moved out a short distance and camped after their long march. Their return journey was successfully accomplished, and they arrived in Mogoung on the 7th instant.

I must not forget to mention that Lieutenant Fuller, commanding 2nd Bengal Mountain Battery, was forced to return on the 2nd instant, being bad with fever. Fortunately the guns were not required on this occasion. The column remained here for two days, and then started on the Tsenbo expedition. Since their departure on the 10th instant we have received no news from them. On the 11th instant we were surprised at the arrival of Messrs. Bagley and Guiness of the Railway Survey with 30 mounted infantry from Katha. We knew they were coming but had no idea they would be so punctual. They have surveyed the proposed line from Kaha *via* Mohuyin here, and pronounce it a success. The road from Mohuyin is three days' march and along plains the whole way. Their road passes close to our Nyoungbintha stockade and they called in, remaining the night there and arriving here the next day. They throw some light on our at present very lax postal system roundabout here. At present our letters to arrive here from Rangoon take very often five and six weeks, whereas by landing our mail at Katha and running it across country here would take six days, and three days from Rangoon to Katha, that is nine days. Why have the authorities not opened their eyes to this before? Now their eyes are opened, will they see? Our survey friends left us on the evening of the 13th for their return journey. Mr. Martin came in with them from Nyoungbintha very ill from continual fever contracted there, and was not able to return with them as at first anticipated. He reports that no fewer than 30 men are down in hospital with fever. This does not look bright for our newly-established outpost.

On the 14 ultimo five boats belonging to merchants and proceeding to Bhamo were attacked and captured by about 60 dacoits some seven miles below here. They demanded payment of Rs. 500 before allowing the merchants to proceed. One of the boatmen escaping came here and reported the matter. Captain Brooke commanding at Mogoung, at once started with 18 mounted police under Mr. Packer and 50 rifles of the 17th Bengal Infantry with two days' rations for the scene of the outrage. The 17th Bengal Infantry were posted at a junction where three roads met, and the mounted infantry proceeded to Sapaw. Here Captain Brooke met two Chinamen, accompanied by 20 armed villagers, proceeded to attack the dacoits. The mounted infantry proceeded with them, but as it was getting dark and the dacoits were only a mile and a half from where the infantry were stationed these were ordered to go against them. Captain Brooke and the mounted infantry party returning home. At 1 a.m. news arrived here that the party had come across the dacoits at 11 p.m. and recaptured the boats. Without firing a shot the enemy bolted into the jungle: they were too hasty in their retreat to possess themselves of any loot. There were several bullet marks in the boats, but none of the merchants were wounded. Most of the dacoits are said to be armed with guns, but it has not been ascertained to what tribe they belong. The boats proceeded on their journey and the troops returned next day at 11 a.m. The column is expected to return from the Tsenbo expedition early next month: and our long tramp since last December will then be at an end.

COLONEL SAVILLE deserves much praise for his unceasing devotion to military cycling. Taking up in 1887 the suggestion of Colonel Stracey, of the Scots Guards, that cyclists should be employed as scouts, he has developed this scheme to its present large proportions, and throughout has been, if not its actual head, its enthusiastic advocate in the field, the drill-room, and the lecture hall.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British s s Kairos, 1,911 tons, Capt T Liddle, sailed on Saturday for Bimlipatam, with ballast.

THE British s s Glenmorven 1,776 tons, Capt J G Wright, sailed on Saturday for Ilo Ilo, with ballast.

THE British s s Newcomen, 1,352 tons, Captain C R Hansen, sailed yesterday for Port Said, with a general cargo.

THE British s s Stella, 1,528 tons, Captain R Partridge, sailed on Saturday for Diamond, Island with ballast.

THE B I S N Company's s s Secundra, 1,691 tons, Capt J Black, sailed on Saturday evening for Negapatam with ballast.

THE s s Lombardy, 1,726 tons, Capt J W Longbone, arrived in harbour on Saturday afternoon, from Jedda, with a general cargo.

THE British s s Rimpha, 1,490 tons, Captain C A Laading, arrived in harbour yesterday morning, from Cardiff, with a cargo of coals.

The British s s Ponani, 542 tons, Capt J Rice, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning, from Glasgow, with a general cargo and 6 deck passengers.

THE s s Deccan, 2,022 tons, Capt W H Atkinson sailed yesterday for Jedda, Aden, and Hodeida, with a general cargo and 1,150 pilgrim deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nowshera, 1,938 tons, Captain A Liddiard, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening, from Rangoon, with a general cargo and 9 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Company's s s Byculla, 1,072 tons, Capt C R Kendall, sailed on Saturday evening for Calcutta and coast ports, with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

THE British s s Khalif, 1,475 tons, Capt A S Nash, sailed on Saturday for Hamburg, with a general cargo and Mrs Roper and 2 children and Mrs Butler as cabin passengers.

THE British s s Lord Charlemont, 2,054 tons, Capt J B Dunn, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning from Cardiff, with a cargo of 4,716 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to W and A Graham and Co.

THE Anchor Line s s Roumania, 2,207 tons, Capt C H Hilcoat, sailed on Saturday evening, for Aden and Liverpool, with a general cargo, and Mr Grieves, Mrs Leonard Lee and 2 children, and Dr and Mrs Pollen and 2 children, as cabin passengers.

THE British s s Taif, 878 tons, Capt H Schumaker, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning, from Mauritius, with a cargo of 17,763 bags of sugar, and 11 natives as first-class passengers, and 53 deck passengers. She is consigned to Hajee Cossum Joosub.

The following passengers are booked to sail by the MacIvor Line s. s. Lycia, to Plymouth, on the 24th:—Mrs. and Miss Hallowes, Dr. and Mrs. O'Farrell, Mr. Heyn, Surgeon-Major Ranking, Mrs. Parkinson, children and ayah, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Sholeman and child, Mr. Hensley, Lieutenant Crawford, and Mrs. C. E. Palmer and child.

THE Aberdeen Line s s Damascus, 2,326 tons, Capt A H Douglas, sailed on Saturday evening, for Port Said and London, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col Campbell, Mr and Mrs M H Smyth and 2 children, Capt Hodges, Mrs. Baddeley, children and governess, Dr W A Lei, Rev J Taylor, Mr and Mrs Sharp, Lieut-Col C C Campbell, Major J C Fenwick, Mr J T Cooney, Mr G Dyall.

THE B I S N Company's s s Karagola, 597 tons, Capt R W Gimblett sailed after the arrival of the incoming English mails, for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Mr and Mrs E Hosking and children, Mr M Ryan, 2 ladies, Mr J Eavey, and Mr and Mrs Hall. For Bushire—Mr C Joseph. For Falsa—Mr Hyde and 11 servants; and 65 deck passengers for Kurrachee and Persian Gulf.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian mail steamer Manilla, Captain A Cruciani, arrived on the 18th instant:—From Genoa—Mr G Sulser, Mr T W Brown, Mrs Brown, Mr G Zollinger, Mrs. Zimmermann and one lady, Mr Wielland, Mr E Kolle, Mr M Haughes, Mr W L Cameren, Mr E D Cappel, Mr S V Pope, Mr and Mrs Calman and child, Capt H M Grover, Lieut B Holloway, Mr R A Oram, Mrs Lynn, and Mrs E Gray.

THE B I S N Company's s s Pemba, 987 tons, Capt W H Rothwell, arrived on Friday evening from Busreh, with a general cargo, the Kurrachee mails and the following saloon passengers:—Mr and Miss Pritchard, Surg Moir, Col Pemberton, Mr W C Buchanan, Dr Kalliarwalla and wife, Mr Davey, Barrack Master Nicholson, wife and three children, Mr Cumrodin, Apothecary [illegible], Mr Cooper, Mr Rozario, and and 153 deck [illegible].

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Lycia	2122	Fletcher	A	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Roumania	2207	Hilleoat	B	W.&A.Graham&Co
,, C. Buchanan	1921	Millar	D	F. Muir & Co.
,, C. Macdonald	1716	Rule	E	F. Muir & Co.
,, Gutenfels	1750	Farees	H	Glade & Co.
,, Strath Clyde	2151	White	K	W.&A.Graham&Co
,, Chilka	1450	Gunning	K	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Idar	2395	Poland	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Drumfell	1568	Chubb	N	E. Bates & Co.
,, Daco	1239	Dorner	O	F. Muir & Co.
,, Othello	1931	Mundy	P	F. Muir & Co.
,, Armenia	2218	Read	Q	W.&A.Graham&Co
,, Amarapoora	1618	Pagan	Ibis	J. M. Heyn & Co.
,, Mobile	916	Hughes	..	B. P. S. N. Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
,, Newcomen	1352	Hansen	1	Ralli Bros.
,, Indra	2333	McGill	2	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Khalif	1475	Nash	5	R. Framjee.
,, Byculla	1072	Kendall	6	M. Mackenzie & Co
,, Amphitrite	2486	Lemesich	7	H. H. Lloyd's & Co.
,, Poseidon	2510	Mersa	8	A.-H. Lloyd's & Co.
,, Arara	2091	Mackinlay	12	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Peveril	1974	Burgess	13	K. Nixon & Co.
,, River Indus	2255	Murray	16	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Taif	878	Schumaker	17	Hajee Cassum.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander	From.
18	Ponani (s)	Rice	Glasgow, April 18.
	Taif (s)	Schumaker	Mauritius, May 4.
	L. Charlemont (s).	Dunn	Cardiff, April 21.
	Lombardy (s)	Longbone	Jedda, May 6.
	Manilla (s)	Cruciani	Genoa, May 1.
	Nowshera (s)	Liddiard	Rangoon, May 4.
19	Rimpha (s)	Laading	Cardiff, April 12.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
18	Glen Morven (s)	Wright	Ilo Ilo.
	Khalif (s)	Nash	Hamburg.
	Damascus (s)	Douglas	Port Said & London
	Roumania (s)	Hillcoat	Aden & Liverpool.
	Kairos (s)	Liddle	Bimlipatam.
	Stella (s)	Pattridge	Diamond Island.
	Byculla (s)	Kendall	Calcutta and Coast Ports.
	Secundra (s)	Black	Negapatam.
19	Newcomen (s)	Hansen	Port Said.
	Deccan (s)	Atkinson	Jedda, Aden, and Hoodeida.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Pemba, for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee.
,, Lombardy, for China.
,, Patna, for Rangoon and Calcutta.
,, Mobile, for Persian Gulf.
,, Clan Macdonald, for London.
,, Taif, for Zanzibar.
,, Falka, for Ghent.

The following vessel obtained her port-clearance on Saturday last:—
Steamer Karagola, Gimblett, for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURE.

May 15.—Steamers Commilla, Palitana and Himalaya.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.		
15	Sirdhana s	Rangoon.
16	Wardha s	Calcutta.
17	Tibre s	Calcutta.
	Goorkha s	Calcutta.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 17th May, 1889.

Mean of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·791
Temperature of the Air	86·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80·8
Dew Point	79·0
Relative humidity of Air	·791
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	3·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m., next day)	92·2
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	81·8
General Directions of Wind.*	W, WNW, W.WNW, NW, WWW, SW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	211

*From midnight to midnight.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 18.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Cuba s—15 cases vermillion, and 30 drums turpentine, A Sassoodin.
Lycia s—50 cases writing slates, and 70 cases soap, Lyon and Co; 100 drums caustic soda, Owen and Okell, 400 kegs paint, F Fischer and Co.
Clan Macdonald s—50 cases school slates, M G Hoosen.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Buchanan s—17 cases paper, the National Bank.
Lycia s—100 drums spirits of wine, Owen and Okell.

FROM LONDON.

Sutlej s—4 cases hams and cheese, A M Gomes and Sons.
Alhena s—250 casks cement, R M Chichgar and Co.
Hazara s—14 cases claret, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Rohilla s—500 kegs paint, 50 drums linseed oil, S Noorbhoy; 6 cases provisions etc, J Pearse.
Ganges s—10 cases sherry, R Ramchundra.
Siam s—20 cases port, R Ramchandra.
Peninsular s—8 cases ham and bacon and 50 cases brandy, E Bejonji.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Peninsular s—1 case watches, Favre Louba and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Gutenfels s—8 cases spoons, B Shapoorji.

FROM BREMEN.

Gutenfels s—78 cases beer, Wm Bell and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Kangra s—242 cases window glass, E Moortoza; 10 cases paper, A Abdoolrahim; 35 packages and 48 bales straw boards, S A S Dawood; 415 cases window glass, S Mamooji; 42 cases window glass, A Noorbhoy, 186 cases window glass, S Mamooji.
Gutenfels s—200 cases window glass, M Ebramjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—3 cases musical instruments, Soundy and Co, 15 cases beer, O Martin.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Buchanan s—7 bales wool and 7 bales hair, S M S Baboola; 60 bales cotton, E Sewjee; 201 cwts myrabolams, J Essa; 300 bales cotton, Finlay Muir & Co; 309 cwts myrabolams, S Dharumsee.
Idur s—926 bales cotton, and 1,000 cwts myrabolums, Ralli Bros; 3,008 cwts myrabolums, the Bombay Co, Ld; 200 cotton bales, J C Bushby & Co; 100 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore & Co.
Roumania s—10 bales khatkee, S Dossa; 11 bales wool, E D Sassoon & Co; 42 bales wool, K Khoosal; 8 bales wool, D Hurreedas.
Runic s—4,000 cwts wheat, Sanday & Co; 500 bales hemp, J L Kersten; 215 bales cotton, L Noor Mahomed.
Armenia s—400 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Indra s—125 cwts deer horns, W Gamgjee; 25 cwts deer horns, J Mahomed Remtoola; 1 bale cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 11 bales tanned hide, G M Dhurumsey; 10 cwts nutmeg and 10 cwts mace, the Bombay Co, Ld.
Clan Macdonald s—800 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—356 cwts bhodanuts, K Veerjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arara s—16 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 600 cwts teelseed, J Fachiri; 125 cwt myrabolums, J Premjee.
Armenia s—2,000 cwts ground nuts, R Caderbhoy.

FOR DUNKIRK.

River Indus s—1,000 cwts sursee seed, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Runic s—7,410 cwts wheat, the Bombay Co., Limited; 2,010 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
Drumfell s—7,200 cwt wheat; and 5,523 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 500 bales cotton; J J C Bushby and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lucia s—800 bales c

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

CEYLON TEA.—As used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and the Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 1 lbs. each, obtainable at the offices of PHIPSON & Co.

KANGRA VALLEY CONGOU TEA.—From COLONEL HAWES' Tea Estate, enjoying the highest reputation for PURITY and DELICACY of AROMA at Annas 14 per lb.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SINGING LESSONS by a Lady. For Terms and Particulars, apply to "V. N. A.," SOUNDY & Co.

PRESENTS! PRESENTS!! To suit all Classes at all Prices, Albums, Purses, Blotters, Workboxes, Desks, Bags, Plateware, &c., at Cheap Prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—ADJOURNED MEETINGS of the Corporation will be held here on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3, 3-30, and 3-35 p.m. respectively.

ICES, ICES, ICES.—Four kinds daily, every day different kinds, ready from 9 a.m. to 12 p.m.—Orders executed at the shortest notice. Also Wines and Spirits of the best quality to be had at No. 25, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED a CLERK writing a really good hand and conversant in Statistics and Accounts. Salary Rs. 25 with promotion according to merit. Apply "X. Y. Z.," care of this paper.

WANTED to PURCHASE, Second-hand ICE MACHINES (Clarke's pattern.) No matter if they do not work. No. 400, *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED.—An ENGAGEMENT by the Superintendent of one of the largest Printing and Stationery Concerns in India. Highest testimonials. Would prefer a share in a healthy and growing general business. Apply to NEMO, care of Post Master, Lahore.

MONSOON SEASON.—A few cool, airy, and comfortable sets of FAMILY and SINGLE APARTMENTS are now available at the Taylor's Family Hotel. Specially low terms for the season can be arranged by communicating with the proprietor.

BUNGALOW TO LET, with furniture, close to Sea-shore, opposite to Scottish Schools, Mahim. Apply to DADABHOY HORMUSJI DUBASH, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

PASSAGES BOOKED to the CONTINENT and ENGLAND, 1st class, from Rs. 250 to 400. NO COMMISSION CHARGED. Information freely given. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION, offers special advantages to clergymen and members of the Scholastic profession. Apply to the Agents, Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES, & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns, have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

THE MANAGER, VICTORIA NATURAL HISTORY INSTITUTE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA POST OFFICE, receives SKINS and HEADS of all descriptions of ANIMALS, either for curing or mounting. Live Animals for Zoological Collections supplied at short Notice.

PEARSE'S MACHINE-MADE BREAD as supplied to Government House. Please send orders to 7, CHURCH GATE STREET.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY, and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 1 annas.

STONE ENGRAVING.—We have secured the services of an Excellent Stone Engraver and are now taking orders for Signet-rings with Crest, Monogram, and other devices cut on in best style.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price Rs. 15 [illegible]

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road opposite Bombay Club.

FOR SALE.—A rare opportunity. Three well-bred, young, handsome, dappled Grey, Hungarian Horses, just imported. Two of them make a handsome pair. For particulars apply to STEPHENS AND SONS, Veterinary Surgeon, Girgaum.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports ports, and other commercial news. Subscription Rs. 10 per year.

FOR SALE.—A Consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. tins, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

PATRINOS!!! Just unpacked, a fresh Consignment of the celebrated N. Patrinos Original Egyptian CIGARETTES, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 3 per tin box of 100.—D. MACROPOLO, Medow Street, Bombay.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P., Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O. Steamers. Bombay Agents:—Phipson & Co.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully Soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

LEATHER AND PLUSH GOODS.—Dressing Bags and Cases, Purses, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Photo. Albums, Screen and Frames, Lady's Companions, Card Cases, Jewel Cases, Hand Bags, Gloves and Handkerchief Boxes, Blotters, &c., &c.—MORENAS & Co., General Merchants.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a forme of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

COOK'S STEAM LAUNCH RUNS to ELEPHANTA at frequent intervals. It has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is available for private parties.—Apply to THOS. COOK and SON.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGE MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2-; Postage, 4 annas.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

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Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 18.

CONSOLS were unchanged in London yesterday at 99½, and the rates for Indian Securities, Rupee, and Sterling, as well as that for Silver and other financial quotations come unaltered. The weekly Specie shipments consisted of £130,000 in Silver and £30,000 in Gold for this port.

From quiet the tone of the Wheat market had become dull, and a decline of 3d. per quarter is reported in Hard Red and Club No. 2 to arrive by either route, spot Soft White in Liverpool being unchanged. The total quantity of Wheat afloat yesterday was 1,410,000 quarters, or 180,000 quarters less than was upon the water a week ago. In Mincing Lane Linseed was quiet but steady at previous prices. Rapeseed was firm, but with little doing; Calcutta Brown Seed and Cawnpore Yellow to arrive, however, are quoted 1s. and 6d. per quarter higher respectively.

In Liverpool the advance of 1-16d. in Mid-American Cotton established on Thursday was lost, the quotation returning to 6d. per lb.; while arrivals were 1-32d. lower for May to August deliveries and 1-64d. in the more distant positions. The market closed quiet all round, the Sales having reached only 7,000 bales, inclusive of 600 Surats. The day's Imports were 17,000 bales. The Manchester Market was irregular. This afternoon the Liverpool Market closed quiet, the day's Sales having aggregated 5,000 bales, including 600 Surats, and with spot and arrival prices quite unchanged.

Business in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday was on about the same scale as in the week preceding, the total sales having been 1,000 bales more, at 44,000 bales, and the amount taken by the trade and forwarded 3,000 bales greater, at 100,000 bales. The Imports were about the same, at 80,000 bales. The total Stock had increased by 13,000 bales, and as it stood yesterday was 125,000 bales heavier than at this time last year, though lighter by 73,000 bales than in 1887. The stock of Surats had become larger by 23,000 bales during the week, and was estimated yesterday at 107,000 bales. In the total Visible Supply a falling off of 30,000 bales is shown, but of East Indian Cotton there were 5,000 bales more in sight; and it will be seen from our usual comparative statement given below that the decrease in the total supply, compared with last year, had become reduced to 31,000 bales, though as against 1887 it stood at 316,000 bales. Of East Indian Cotton there were 83,000 bales more in sight yesterday than there were last year, though 131,000 bales less than in 1887. In prices a decline of 1-16d. had taken place in spot Mid-American; also in Broach, Dhollera, and Umrawuttee during the week; while American arrivals had declined 1-64d. for nearer deliveries as far as August, being, however, 1-16d. higher in the more distant positions. The price of Mid-American in Liverpool yesterday was ⅝d. above the rate ruling at the same time last year and 3-16d. higher than the quotation in 1887.

The spot price remained at 11 1-16 cents in New York yesterday, and August Futures were unchanged at 10·71 cents. The week's Receipts, as shown below, were rather heavier than those for the year before last, though much lighter than last year's; and the total increase in receipts this season compared with 1887-88 and 1886-87 stood at 101,000 bales and 269,000 bales, respectively. The only change in the market to-day has been a decline of one point in Futures, at 10·70 cents. The Receipts are given as 1,000 bales against 3,300 bales last year and 1,300 bales the year before.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Week's receipts	13,000	32,000	11,000
" exports to U. K.	30,000	34,000	13,000
" " Continent	19,000	14,000	7,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept	5,425,000	5,324,000	5,156,000
" exports to U. K. do.	2,665,000	2,536,000	2,532,000
" to Continent	1,322,000	1,674,000	1,615,000
" Stock in the Ports	396,000	442,000	370,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 17th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Total supply of all kinds	2,120,000	2,140,000	2,445,970
" " Surats	540,000	456,000	670,63

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	893,000	772,570	971,270
" London	11,000	17,000	20,000
American Afloat	55,000	47,000	23,000
East Indian "	71,000	60,000	169,000
	1,030,000	896,570	1,183,270
Price of Mid.-Americans	6d	5⅞d	5 13-16d
" Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16d	4 3-16d	4¼d
Difference	1 9-16d.	1 3-16d.	1 11-16d

Our local Cotton market has been much quieter in tone to-day in sympathy with Liverpool, and business has been upon a small scale, neither exporters nor spinners having shown a disposition to operate to any extent; dealers, however, have not lowered their pretensions, and prices generally remained unchanged to the close. The purchases reported have not aggregated more than 1,500 bales, of which about one-third consisted of Dholleras at Rs. 213-23 per candy, the balance being made up principally of Julgaum at Rs. 216 and Bengals at Rs. 192-205, and smaller lots of Dharwar at Rs. 230½, Coimbatore at Rs. 220, and Comptafat Rs. 205½ per candy.

WHEAT, under the influence of home advices, free supplies, and the neglect of buyers, is dull and drooping, and next to nothing has been done to-day, while prices have given way to the extent of one anna per cwt., and we now quote:—

White Pessy 91 per cent	4-10-0	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	4-9-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	4-8-0	"
Red Delhi	4-2-0	"
Hard Yellow	4-6-0 to Rs. 4 8-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	4- 7-0	"
Hard Red	3-15-0	"

SEEDS, on the other hand, are active and advancing, and we report a large business in *Linseed* and *Rapeseed*, while prices are 1 to 2 annas per cwt. higher, the market having closed strong at the advance, say:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-12 to Rs. 6-15	p. cwt.	
Rapeseed, Guzerat Yellow	" 7-5		"
Do. Cawnpore	" 7-2	" 7-3-0	"
Do. do. Red	" 6-9		"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	7,834	bales.
Wheat	61,019	cwt.
Linseed	15,451	"
Rapeseed	8,928	"
Gingelly	1,689	"
Poppyseed	732	"

FREIGHTS are firm, but shippers are not taking much tonnage at the higher rates, and the buyers are chiefly speculators. The Clan Macdonald (s), now discharging in port, has been taken up by a dealer for a choice port at 18s. 9d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened this morning at an advance of 1-32d. on yesterday's closing rate for demand Bank Bills, and has continued steady at our quotations. Merchants' Paper has come out to a moderate extent at 1s. 4 15-32d. for three months' sight Credits for this and 1s. 4 7-16d. for next mail, and 1s. 4 13-32d. has been offered for June. Forward Bank Telegraphic has been quoted at 1s. 4 7-32d. and 1s. 4 3-16d. for June transfer and 1s. 4⅛ for July, and some ready (cash to-day) was done for a small amount at 1s. 4 5-16d., but could not be repeated. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 5-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 9-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4⅛d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4 15-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·73¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady all day at 99⅞ for Four per cents. for cash, which is the closing rate. For the next account, 100 1-16 was quoted for a time; but buyers coming forward, the rate advanced to 100⅛, while for the June settlement 100⅛, buyers was named to the close. 104⅛; nominal is the quotation for 4½ per cents.

SHARES have been neglected, and the only changes which we have to note this evening are an advance of Rs. 10 in Jewraz Balloo Mill shares, at Rs. 1,010; of Rs. 5 in Luckmidas Khimjee, at Rs. 990; and of Rs. 2½ in Bank of Bombay shares, at Rs. 990.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

STAPLETON—CARNEY—Feb. 1, at St. Anne's Church, Byculla, by the Rev. Father Rector, John Stapleton, to Cecelia Carney. No cards.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MADDEN—May 11, at Bareilly, the wife of C. W. Madden, O and R Railway, Rajghat, of a daughter.
POLDEN—May 11, at "Rockwood," Simla, the wife of the late Surgeon R. J. Polden, I. M. S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ST. LEGER—CLERK—May 15, at St Stephen's, Ootacamund, by the Lord Bishop of Madras, assisted by the Reverend W. Wace, M.A., Cantab, Domestic Chaplain, and the Reverend W. Scott, B.A., (Trinity College, Dublin), Chaplain of Ootacamund, William Douglas St. Leger, Organist, St George's Cathedral, Madras, fourth son of the late Reverend William Nassau St. Leger, B.A., (Trinity College, Dublin), to Helen Louise, elder daughter of Mr Smollett Clerk, of Madras.
STONE—BRASSINGTON—At St. George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Ven. Archdeacon Browne, Joseph Henry Stone, M.A., Madras Educational Service, to Christina Dagmar, youngest daughter of J. W. Brassington, Consulting Architect to the Government of Madras.

DEATHS.

DIGBY—May 15, at Kasauli, suddenly after a few days' illness, Lillie, the dearly loved wife of Everard W. Digby.
GRIFFIN—April 15, at Mandalay, Burmah, Captain George Milward Griffin, Norfolk Regiment, eldest son of the late Rev. John Nash Griffin, D.D., and Annie Griffin, and grandson of the late George Milward, of Lechdale Manor, Gloucestershire.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 20, 1889.

A DYING husbandman in one of Æsop's fables told his sons that a valuable treasure was hid somewhere underground in his garden. The sons, as soon as their father was dead, set themselves at work to find it. They did not succeed in finding the treasure, but their vigorous digging of the ground made it so fertile that they were fully consoled for the loss of the non-existent treasure. If Peter the Great really in his will recommended the Russians to make the possession of India the goal of their national aspirations, he may be well compared to Æsop's dying husbandman. For certainly in their progress towards a southern Eldorado, they have incidentally laid the foundation of what is gradually and surely developing into a rich Central Asian Empire. The Trans-Caucasian and Trans-Caspian provinces are far more valuable in themselves than as stepping stones to a further career of conquest or aggrandisement, in which Russia might not improbably be brought, to use another illustration from Æsop, to the position of the dog that sacrificed the real bone in its mouth for the shadow of a bone in the water. At least, this is the impression that is left on one's mind by the accounts given by successive travellers of the increasing prosperity of the Russian empire between the Black Sea and Afghanistan. All who have gone through the country pay a well-earned tribute of respect to the Russians for their wonderful success in completely pacifying large tracts of country, in which brigandage and slave-hunting had long been more profitable than honest industry. The last and not the least interesting account of these regions is given in a book just brought out in Paris by Messrs. Plon, Nourrit, and Co., as an addition to their fine library of Asiatic travels. Frenchmen are generally keen observers and lively narrators. The Comte de Cholet is no exception to the general rule, and his excursion into Turkestan and on the Russian Afghan frontier is full of interesting matter well told. It has the further advantage of illustrations and good map of the country traversed. The Comte de Cholet, who is a lieutenant in the 76th Regiment of Infantry, started for the east from Paris on the 25th of October, and by the 18th of January found himself on the shores of the Amou Daria just in time to see the inauguration of the great new railway bridge, after having in the meantime visited Bokhara and accompanied Colonel Alikhanoff in a tour of inspection along the newly marked Afghan frontier. So he had the good fortune to see some of the most interesting parts of Central Asia under the guidance of persons whom recent events have made historical.

The early part of his book, as we have indicated, supports the views of other travellers, who see in Russia's acquisitions to the south of the Black Sea a very valuable addition to the Czar's dominions. All that is wanted for the purpose is labour and capital, and these two requisites will not be long in coming, now that the country is pacified. The Russian policy of discouraging foreign immigration retards, but will not prevent, the eventual repopulation of those regions. The Comte de Cholet prophecies that "in the days when, after having collected the necessary capital and brought into the country the Armenian and Persian cultivators who are now waiting, the Russians have carried out the works of road-making and irrigation which are as yet only planned, Trans-Caucasia will become, with the oasis of Turkestan, incontestably the richest and most productive part of their empire." The progress already made shows that consummation to be within measurable distance, if the development of Russia is not again checked, as it was in the middle of the century, by unsuccessful foreign war. The Russians themselves, whom our traveller met, unanimously professed themselves averse to further extension of the imperial boundaries. "When one questions," he remarks on this subject, "governor, general, or any other official in a good position to judge calmly of the state of affairs, all unanimously disclaim the least thought of decending further south, and maintain that they ought never to cross their new frontiers, which, they say, give them perfect satisfaction." General Annenkoff in particular, the great creator of the Central Asian Railway, looks forward to a peaceful termination of the rivalry between Russia and England, and hopes that before long his railway will be the main artery of communication for the exchange of the productions of Russian and British Asia. Certainly, the hope of such a solution of the Central Asian question rests largely on the great railway constructed from Ouzoun Ada, on the Caspian, to Samarcand, by the genius and indomitable energy of General Annenkoff, —a railway that had to be constructed for the pacification of Turkestan and the intimidation of Bokhara, whether Russia had any intention of advancing towards Herat or not. It seems strange, after reading this, to find in Sir Charles Dilke's recent article on the frontier question the assertion that we have only to turn to the books written by French travellers to learn that it is the fixed idea of the Russian officials that they must come south and see what they can get in India. After leaving behind it on the left the desert of Kara Koum, it advances towards Bokhara and Samarcand like a great fertilising river, and the beginnings of what will some day be great cities are springing up by its side. Chief among those is the town of Askabad, General Komaroff's capital, which already contains some twelve thousand Armenian, Russian, and Persian inhabitants. In its spacious market place the caravans of Persia and Bokhara already gather together to buy and sell their goods. The streets are at present terribly dusty, but when the poplars and acacias planted along the sides of the streets by the Governor's foresight five years ago have grown up and the water-supply has been improved this evil will be cured. The farther east the railroad advances, the more important will it become as a commercial route and the more quickly will the country become populous on either side of its course, until Central Asia becomes as fertile a country as it used to be in old times. M. de Cholet saw a great stride made by the railway, when he rode across the Amou Daria in the first train that ever crossed this old historic river. The ceremony with which the opening of the bridge was celebrated shows that the great importance of the step was fully recognised. The bridge, judging from the excellent picture of it given in the Comte de Cholet's books, has no pretension to beauty, but it deserves to be considered one of the great engineering works of the world from the remote corner or rather centre of the world in which it has been constructed. It is built of wood and consists of three distinct parts separated and supported by islets submerged in flood time. The total length is three versts and a half, that is, two miles five hundred and sixty-four feet, so that it is one of the longest bridges in the world, being five or six hundred feet longer than the new Tay Bridge. The French traveller got back from Bokhara just in time to see the opening ceremony. First the waters of the river were blessed with all the solemn rites of the Greek Church, and many Russians showed their devotion by not only washing their faces and hands but even drinking some of the liquid mud of the great river. Salvoes were fired, the troops were reviewed on the Western Bank of the river, and then "we mount behind the locomotive decorated with garlands and ribbons in open carriages arranged expressly for the occasion. The train moves, and twenty minutes later, without having heard a creak, without a screw or a bolt having moved (and yet there had been no preliminary trial), we arrive on the opposite bank. It is a true triumph for the General; on his return he cannot escape the ovation that his workmen have prepared for him. Uplifted on their hands, in the midst of their hurrahs, he gets back to his house, and immediately we seat ourselves in the middle of a table with a hundred and twenty covers, where he offers us a splendid banquet. We do not separate till it is time to dress ourselves in order to appear at a fancy dress ball destined to close this well-filled day."

But perhaps the most interesting part of the enthusiastic writer's journey is his divergence from the railway route when he went by the valley of the Tendjend to the frontiers of Afghanistan and returned to the railway at Merv by the valley of the Mourgab. All the way he had the advantage of the company of Alikhanoff to explain everywhere the state of affairs—of course from a Russian point of view. At Kari Bend he met with a commissary of some English biblical society. This harmless Armenian he suspected of being in reality an English spy "who, under cover of a religious mission, easily gains admission into countries from which all foreigners are excluded, and can give in London valuable information about the forces and resources of the Russians in these regions." Such persons, he adds, however well watched, can get hold of the most important secrets and ought to be inexorably kept out. It is amusing to find the Franco-Prussian spy mania breaking out in a Central Asia. More serious matter for consideration is the account of the visit paid to Alikhanoff near the Afghan frontier by an Afghan Khan, who travelled incognito, followed by one attendant. His name is purposely left untold, but he is said to be one of the most important men on the frontier and to enjoy our confidence. M. de Cholet seems to have been somewhat shocked by the manners and customs of the Russians at a distance from the railway. Thus, at a dinner at Saraks, he found the officers themselves charming, but their wives "*manquent pour la plupart de distinction.*" One newly married lady, who can easily be identified by such of her friends as may read this book, at table was continually throwing herself on her husband's neck, and the Count's *vis-a-vis*, the so-called niece of the chaplain of the battalion, was continually assuring her dear uncle in a low voice of her lawful affection. After dinner they indulged in the Caucasian custom of circulating a kiss round the table, each kissing his or her neighbour on the right. "Agreeable," remarks the gallant Count, "when one's neighbour is a young and pretty woman, this custom has no great attraction when one finds oneself beside a bearded colonel or a respectable grandmother." In the pass of Zulfikar they found a hundred Afghan foot soldiers and sixty horsemen occupying the huts that had been constructed by the Cossaks during the time of their occupation of the doubtful territory. Our French military critic was by no means impressed by the bearing, appearance, or equipment of these first specimens of the Amir's army. Their uniform was most ununiform, and their muskets dated from the year 1862. They went through some evolutions for the benefit of their visitors, which only revealed the extreme slowness of their movements. However, a troop of the Amir's regular cavalry that were met later on presented a more soldierly appearance, armed as they were with Martini-Henri carbines and mounted on good horses. In spite of their wretched uniform, their repulsive filth, and their brigand faces, it seemed evident from the firmness of their postures and the regular arrangement of their bivouac that they had come under the influence of European discipline.

IT is an ill wind that blows nobody any good, and one result of the Crawford inquiry has been to direct attention to a phase of the uncovenanted movement that can only be approached with discretion and delicacy. "Chiefs of many departments," says the *Spectator* in a somewhat lengthened article on Viscount Cross's despatch, "are expected to retire on allowances insufficient for English suburban life, and are then deprived, if they are not covenanted servants, of one-third of the sums originally promised. Economy in every Indian payment is not only wise, but is a duty towards unrepresented tax-payers; but services penetrated through and through with pecuniary anxiety are in the circumstances of Asia ever economical." The same point has suggested itself to the *St. James's Gazette*. "Lord Clive, it reminds us, "thought it necessary to increase the pay of the Company's servants in order to guard them from temptation. If official salaries become insufficient again, the temptation will re-appear. It will not be suddenly or everywhere yielded to; but its mere existence must constitute an insidious and growing danger to the administration." Pretty much the same language was used at the annual meeting of the Uncovenanted Association by its Vice-Chairman, Mr. Edward Jenkins. "Nobody knows better than Sir John Gorst does," Mr. Jenkins remarked, "that a badly paid service is poor economy; certainly there is no country in the world where it would be so from economy as in India, where it is most important that Civil Servants should not only be efficient, but of high character and in a position which keeps them from any temptation whatever to corruption." The argument is one that cannot be overlooked in considering the effects of the depreciated rupee on the future of a large, useful, and honourable body of public servants, and should entitle them to the sympathy of the House of Commons when next their case is brought forward by their Parliamentary champion.

THE youths of Imperial Rome, it is related, used to go into the fields and spend the Calends of May in dancing and singing in honour of the Goddess Flora. At Oxford, as many of our readers are probably aware, the choir and fellows of Magdalen ascend the tower of that college at sunrise and sing what is known as the *Hymnus Eucharisticus*. Immediately afterwards, and while the strains of the song of praise are still floating in the air, the bells peal forth a joyful welcome to the merriest maddest day of all the glad new year. The impressive and picturesque scene has just been committee to canvas by that distinguished painter Mr. Holman Hunt, as a commission, we believe, from the Magdalen authorities. It occurred to the artist that it would not be inappropriate to introduce among the group on the tower a representative of the race known to the world as "Sunworshippers." Unfortunately, Mr. Holman Hunt's circle of friends, wide though it is, did not happen to include a Parsee. An acquaintance suggested the name of the well-known Liberal candidate *in posse* for Central Finsbury. This was about the time of Lord Salisbury's famous "black man" allusion. "Just the very man, if I could get him," said Mr. Holman Hunt. Approaches to Mr. Dadabhai were made through the Secretary of a learned society, a mutual friend, and finally it was arranged that our eminent fellow subject should give Mr. Holman Hunt some sittings for his picture. The latter sent Mr. Dadabhai an invitation to dine in order that the days for his visits to the studio might be settled. Up to this time Mr. Holman Hunt had not seen Mr. Dadabhai. When they met, the former shrugged his shoulders, shook his head, and smilingly assured his guest that he would not do at all. Mr. Holman Hunt wanted, as he courteously explained, "a contrast," but, like so many more persons, he failed to see any remarkable difference in the appearance and colour of Mr. Dadabhai from those of many Europeans. Mr. Dadabhai, it is said, heartily enjoyed the joke, and although he himself did not satisfy the requirements, he was able, we believe, to introduce to Mr. Hunt a co-religionist who, to quote a theatrical expression, "looked the part." This story is not only *bien trouvé*, but absolutely true.

THE meteorological department's telegraphic weather report published in another column shows that storms have occurred in Orissa, Assam, and south of the peninsula, whilst from Cochin three and a half inches of rain are reported. The department view these signs as indicative of the commencement of the monsoon.

LORD MALMESBURY, whose death is reported by Reuter, was the eldest son of the late Earl, and grandson of the celebrated diplomatist in the reign of George III., born in London, March 25, 1807, was educated at Eton and Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1828. Having been elected a member in the Conservative interest for the borough of Wilton in June, 1841, he succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, the second earl, Sept. 10, in that year. His lordship, as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Lord Derby's first administration in 1852, by being the first to recognize the French empire, contributed to bring about the good understanding which, with slight interruption, subsequently existed between Napoleon III. and the Court of St. James. Lord Malmesbury held the same position in Lord Derby's second administration in 1858-9, when he laboured zealously to avert the war between France and Italy and Austria. On the formation of Lord Derby's third administration, in 1866, Lord Malmesbury, feeling unequal on account of failing health, to the labours imposed upon a Foreign Minister, became Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, which office he retained till Dec. 1868. He was re-appointed to the latter office in Feb. 1874, and resigned it Aug. 12, 1876. His lordship, who edited "The Diaries and Correspondence" of his grandfather, published in 1844, and "The First Lord Malmesbury: his Family and Friends. A Series of Letters from 1745 to 1820," 2 vols. 8vo, London, 1870, was made a Privy Councilor, Feb. 28, 1852, and G.C.B., June 14, 1859, and was one of the general Committee of Fine Arts in the International Exhibition of 1862.

MR. H. A. D. PHILLIPS, editor of the *Calcutta Review*, has addressed a long letter to the *English man* in defence of his position.

A COMPARATIVE statement showing the quan of beer imported into Calcutta gives the number of gallons to have increased from 3 in 1886 to 800,223 in 1888. Bass and Co has decreased from 137,071 in 1884 to 8 1888; while other English also have in from 191,442 to 460,779. Pilsener has inc from 177,634 to 182,107. French beer h appeared, whilst Japan shows 304 gallons.

THE Indian Midland Railway Company, Lim traffic receipts of the week ending 14th M 1889 show the following results:—Merchandise Rs. 49,145; passenger and other earnings Rs. 25,764; total Rs. 74,909. For the correspon ing period last year, Rs. 16,455; showing an crease in 1889 of Rs. 58,454. Miles op 1889 were 588 and in 1888 136, increa miles.

MR. BOEHM has commenced the bro of Lord Dufferin, and the portrait Dufferin has been entrusted to Mr. Sh marble bust of her ladyship, intended Lady Dufferin Hospital in Calcutta, commenced till the autumn.

THE *Morning Post* is authorized to report which has been circulated with re fortune left by the late Duchess

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE COVERING OF COTTON BALES.

NEW YORK, MAY 17.

A Convention, consisting of one hundred representatives of the leading planters in all the cotton States, has met at Birmingham, Michigan, and unanimously resolved to use cotton bagging instead of jute for covering bales of cotton.

THE SUGAR BOUNTIES BILL.

LONDON, MAY 18.

The Government have decided to abandon the Bill relating to the Bounties on the exportation of sugar.

OBITUARY.

The Earl of Malmesbury is dead.

THE STRIKES IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, MAY 17.

The attempt at a compromise between the masters and the men in Westphalia has proved abortive, the chief owners refusing the men's demands. Nevertheless negotiations still continue, and many of the men have already resumed work.

The strike among the miners in Silesia is extending, and the strikers there have attacked the troops, and in the conflict one miner was killed. The rioters have wrecked all the colliery buildings.

THE CONDITION OF UPPER BURMA.

LONDON, MAY 19.

In the House of Commons last night Sir John Gorst, the Under-Secretary for India, replying to Mr. Bradlaugh, said that Government was unaware that a widespread discontent and distress prevailed in Upper Burma, and he saw no ground to institute enquiry into the same with a view to adopt remedial measures.

THE HEREDITARY LEGISLATORS.

The House rejected by a majority of 41 votes Mr. Labouchere's motion to abolish hereditary legislators in the Upper House.

THE MINERS IN ENGLAND.

A meeting of Newcastle miners took place yesterday to consider their position with the employers.

It was unanimously resolved to demand an increase of ten per cent. on the wages.

Telegrams were despatched conveying the meeting's sympathy with the German miners on strike.

A CONSPIRACY IN SPAIN.

MADRID, MAY 19.

The existence of a great Anarchist-Republican conspiracy has been discovered by the Spanish police in the province of Sueca in the town of Valencia.

Many peasants have been arrested.

THE PLOT AGAINST THE CZAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 19.

Hundreds of arrests have been made in Russia in connection with the plot directed against the life of the Czar.

Among those arrested are many officers and men of the regiments in Warsaw and Moscow.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 17.

The Bombay Mails of the 3rd inst. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

THE BI-METALLIC QUESTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 19.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent telegraphs that a body of members of both the Houses of Parliament interested in bi-metallism are to interview Lord Salisbury and Mr. Goschen on the 30th instant. The Duke of Richmond introduces a deputation which he and the Marquis of Abergavenny are canvassing to secure, a full attendance from the House of Lords. Sir Louis Malet will represent at the India Office several Chambers of Agriculture and Commerce and will attend. It is also telegraphed that a motion in favour of an International Monetary Convention will be submitted to the House of Commons on June 4th. Mr. Balfour will speak in support of it, and Mr. Gladstone will oppose. A strong vote is expected, and the chances in favour of the motion are hopeful. The same correspondent further wires that Sir John Gorst in his statement in the House of Commons said that the Government of India had advised that the Factory Act should apply to any factory employing twenty hands and that the minimum limit of age in the case of children employed should be raised to nine years, and that children's daily work should be limited to eleven hours. The local Governments, he added, should have power to make and enforce such sanitary rules as they deem suitable to the circumstances.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 17.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Britannia arrived this morning.

The I. S. N. Company's steamer Kerbela arrived from Bombay and Kurrachee this morning.

PORT SAID, MAY 17.

The Line steamer Merton Hall arrived here this afternoon outward bound for Bombay.

SUEZ, MAY 18.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Malwa (extra) left for Bombay at 2 a.m. to-day.

COLOMBO, MAY 18.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co's s. s. Imperator from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

MAY 19.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Elisabeth left this morning for Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 17.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats

Broach Dhollera	4 7-16
Manchester Market has been irregular.	
On India, 30 days' sight	1-4
Do. Consols for account	99⅛
Do. French Rentes	87½
	67⅜

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 3RD MAY.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Coromandel, Captain J. Reeves, with the English mails of the 3rd May, arrived in Bombay harbour at 5 p. m. yesterday. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mrs Beaufort and 2 children	Miss Little
Mrs Davey and child	Miss Widlake
Mr and Mrs Millie	Col J Randall
Mr Hordern	Major and Mrs Leckie
Mr Rowand	

FROM BRINDISI.

Col Sir W Seton	Rev G H Lewis
Mr H E Lockhart	Mr Sullivan
Col Wise	Mrs Sullivan
Mr W D Stuart	Mr McNally

FROM GIBRALTAR.—Mr G B Cardoso B de Costa

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 27TH APRIL TO 3RD MAY, INCLUSIVE.)

The Queen concluded her visit to Sandringham on Saturday and returned to Windsor Castle.

The Duke of Edinburgh, who is suffering from an attack of Maltese fever, arrived in the Alexandra ironclad at Portsmouth on Saturday. The Duke was conveyed to London on Sunday, and the bulletins subsequently issued have been favourable.

A Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday, at which all the Ministers were present except Lord Ashbourne.

The House of Lords reassembled on Tuesday, and Lord Miltown's Bill for inflicting corporal punishment upon armed burglars was referred to a Standing Committee. Last night, after some discussion, a Bill to regulate the sale of horse-flesh as food was referred to the Standing Committee.

The House of Commons resumed its sittings, after the Easter recess, on Monday. In Committee of Supply several questions relating to the Special Commission and other subjects were incidentally discussed. On Tuesday Sir M. Hicks-Beach moved that morning sittings be held on Tuesdays and Fridays, to which some opposition on various grounds was offered, but it was carried by 203 to 101. Another resolution to enable reports of Supply to be taken at any hour was passed by 183 to 114. Mr. S. Smith proposed a resolution condemning the encouragement to liquor drinking by the Indian Government, which Sir J. Gorst denied was the fact, and an animated debate followed, which resulted in the resolution being adopted by 113 to 103. On Wednesday the Leasehold Enfranchisement Bill was discussed, and the second reading was negatived by 186 to 157. Last night the Budget resolutions were considered, upon which Mr. Gladstone insisted that the Government had initiated a system of graduated taxation on deaths, which was repudiated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. After some discursive discussion the resolution approving the increased succession duties for real and personal property was agreed to. The House then went into Committee of Supply.

The Marquis of Londonderry, speaking at a dinner of the College of Physicians in Dublin on Saturday, explained that his early retirement from the Viceroyalty of Ireland was due entirely to personal and private reasons, and in no degree to any difference of opinion with the Ministry or the administrative departments in Dublin.

The proceedings of the National Liberal Union were brought to a successful close on Friday. In the afternoon a Women's Conference was held, at which Lady Grant-Duff, Mrs. Ashford, and Mrs. Fawcett were the principal speakers. In the evening the Marquis of Hartington addressed a large and enthusiastic gathering of Unionists in Bingley-hall, over which Mr. J. Chamberlain, M.P., presided.

Political speeches were made on Wednesday by Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., at Manchester, and by Mr. John Morley, M.P., at Bedford.

The Special Commission resumed its sittings on Tuesday, when Mr. Parnell, M.P., was called as a witness and denied that he had ever countenanced outrages or had been associated with secret societies. On Wednesday the Attorney-General began his cross-examination. Mr. Parnell denied any connexion with men who organized or assisted in outrages, and repudiated the passage in a speech at Cincinnati, in which he was made to say he desired to destroy the last link that bound Ireland to England. Yesterday the cross-examination of Mr. Parnell was continued, and was chiefly directed to his non-repudiation of violent speeches and his alleged co-operation with Fenians in Ireland and the United States.

A deputation of brewers had an interview on Tuesday with the Chancellor of the Exchequer to represent their objections to the proposed increase of the duty on beer. Mr. Goschen said he had examined the statistics submitted, but he could not hold out any hope of the withdrawal of the proposition.

The Duke of Norfolk on Monday laid the first stone of a Roman Catholic church, to be erected at Wareham, Dorset, where a Retreat in connexion with the Passionist Order has been recently established.

General Boulanger visited the House of Commons on Monday, and afterwards dined with Mr. O'Kelly and several other Irish members.

Mr. Bosanquet, Q.C., has been appointed a Commissioner of Assize for the Northern Circuit.

The Two Thousand Guineas Stakes at Newmarket were won, on Wednesday, by Mr. Douglas Baird's colt Enthusiast, beating Donovan by a head, and seven other horses.

Circulars issued to electors of Edinburgh have been returned, showing 3,197 as approving the proposition to confer the freedom of the city on Mr. Parnell and 17,808 opposing it.

Dr. Higgins, Roman Catholic Bishop of Kerry, died on Wednesday.

Mr. Carl Rosa, the well-known musical director, died in Paris on Tuesday, aged 46.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's vessel Cotopaxi has been lost in the Straits of Magellan after collision with a German steamer. The passengers and crew were saved.

Two girls, living near Leeds, were killed on Sunday by lightning.

OBITUARY.—Gen. G. Jackson, B.S.C.; Maj.-Gen. J. T. Bushby, Ben. Ret.; Col. F. Coddington, B.S.C.; Surg. J. Dalmahoy, Mad. Ret.; Dr. Higgins; Herr Werndl; Carl Rosa; Dowager Lady Wolseley.

The Washington Centenary has been celebrated in New York with great public demonstrations. President Harrison on Tuesday attended a service in the church in which Washington worshipped, and afterwards Mr. Chauncey Depew delivered a eulogium on the first President of the United States. A military parade and a banquet afterwards followed, the streets of the city being densely thronged throughout the day. The festivities were continued on Wednesday.

The first sitting of the Samoan Conference at Berlin was held on Monday. The proceedings were of brief duration, a committee being arranged for examining certain points, and it was decided that secrecy should be observed until the conclusion of the Conference.

Domiciliary visits continue to be made in the houses of known supporters of General Boulanger, and the Senate Committee is proceeding with its examination of witnesses in respect of the charges brought against the General.

The King of the Netherlands has regained health in so marvellous a degree that the Council of Ministers has recommended that the government of the country should be resumed by his Majesty.

The Servian Archbishop Michael, whose return to Belgrade had been anticipated with much distrust, has now proceeded to St. Petersburg.

The Roumanian Government is stated to be urging on the construction of the Danube fortifications, but, on the other hand, suspicious are entertained that the Premier is covertly seeking to obtain an adverse decision from the Senate.

The riots in Vienna, arising out of the strike of the tram-car servants, have ceased, and the company have agreed to make concessions to the men.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria having sent a congratulatory telegram to the Sultan on the latter's birthday, the Sultan has returned his thanks. This is the first recognition of the Prince by the Porte.

A railway train ran off the line in Ontario, and, taking fire, 17 persons were killed or burnt

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THE STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.

THE stay of the Stanley Opera Company is now drawing to a close. It was not expected that the season would have lasted so long, but the engagement of Mr. Harding and Miss Plaisted has been so remarkably successful, that Mr. Stanley determined to go on till close on the time for the bursting of the monsoon. Last week the company had a busy time, and until they finish the season in Bombay they will not have much time for rest either, for nearly every night they will play something different. It is to be hoped that they will again give us a night with the "Private Secretary." On Thursday night last everybody did enjoy it, and when the curtain fell on the last act, instead of, as is often the case, when a piece is appreciated, the company being called before the curtain by the cheers of the audience, the theatre rang with the heartiest of laughter. "La Perichole," which was given on Friday, could also stand repetition. On Saturday evening Offenbach's "Grand Duchess" was very successfully produced before a large audience. The part of the Grand Duchess was taken by Miss Gracie Plaisted, who, it is needless to say, played it to perfection. Mr. Harding took the part of Fritz, Miss Schluika, whom we have seldom seen in a good role, played that of Wanda, which she sustained remarkably well throughout. The duet at the commencement of the piece regarding the regulations of the service was well rendered by Fritz and Wanda, and Miss Gracie Plaisted sang the regimental song with exceeding liveliness. Her promotion of Fritz from a simple private to the Commander-in-Chief, to the great discomfiture of General Boom (Mr. Fletcher), received great applause from the audience. The return of "General" Fritz, his descriptive patter song and rove scene with the Grand Duchess were truly amusing. The orchestral part of the performance was, as usual, good, and the scenery and dress effective.

PERSIAN IN THE MATRICULATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The discussion for which you kindly allowed the use of your valuable columns on the above subject has not been fruitless. It has worked a wholesome reaction among students of Persian. They have seen the disadvantage to themselves of resorting to such works in Persian grammars as contain mere dry technical terms, for coinning some of which our non-Persian compilers have a great itching. These so-called grammarians, failing to understand the true spirit of Persian Grammar, believe that if they stuff their works with all the grandiloquent terms that are met with in Arabic and Hindustani grammars they have attained the end, and it is now high time for them to realise the painful fact that by their spinining a web of these round Persian grammar they have landed it in the most unenviable position. In attempting to be its promoters they have proved to be its enemies. It is interesting to note that Europeans have better understood the spirit of the grammar of Persian than some of our Parsi and Mahomedan writers. Forbes, for instance, never is influenced by any such desire of coining terms or hounding them as has possessed our Kangas and others. The latter have brought into relief what the power has kept in the background. What is the primary end of the natives is simply a subordinate consideration with the European. What wonder then if the morbid desire to appear grand sometimes stultifies our native writers on grammar by leading them into blunders and inconsistencies? And but for these, the unwholesome tendency to which Persian grammar was drifting would not have been detected. In letters, genders, numbers, cases, derivations, aye, in all sections of grammar, they have left the marks of their inventive faculty, and the result is simply deplorable. Who would recognise Persian grammar a decade back symmetrical and well-built, as then he was from the bloated Talstaffian figure, he has now been made to assume under the treatment of our modern doctors of grammar? In the interests of Presian, and those of our students, there is an imperious necessity for speedy remedial measures, and we look for them to our University and the Director of Public Instruction. I leave the subject here for the persent, and thanking you for allowing me to call attention to it.—Yours, &c.,

May 17. R. B. P.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.

A VERY distressing case of hydrophobia, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, has occurred at Umballa lately. Mr. Keatinge, a contractor—who was in camp out at Lalra (a few miles beyond cantonments on the road to Kalka) having some bridges built for the Umballa-Kalka line of railway—hearing his dog bark, ran out of his tent and, seeing a pariah dog in the act of worrying his animal, aimed a kick at it. The ferocious beast immediately flew up at him and seizing him by the face tore away a part of his cheek and otherwise frightfully mutilated his face. Mr. Keatinge seized his gun from the tent, and in his bleeding state followed up the dog for some distance, but fell fainting with the loss of blood before he could shoot the beast. He was promptly carried into cantonments, where medical aid being summoned he appeared to be getting on very well, until the other day when he was seized with hydrophobia, and died after a couple of days of great suffering on Tuesday evening. The deceased was a young and promising man, and the greatest sympathy is felt for his relations and friends.

THE CHINA MILLS.

THE ceremony of laying the corner-stone of this mill took place on Saturday evening, at Sewri, in the presence of the agents, directors and their friends, and the engineers and contractors, to whom the building has been entrusted. The area occupied by the mill and its adjuncts is about 28,000 square yards. The number of spindles intended to work is 26,000 mules. The supply and erection of the machinery is in the hands of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co. The cardroom will be furnished by Messrs. Howard and Bullugh; the spinning rooms by Messrs. Taylor and Lang; and the engines by Messrs. Goodfellow and Mathews. The capital of the company is Rs. 9,00,000, divided into 900 shares of Rs. 1,000 each. The agents of the mills are Messrs. P. A. Hormarjee and Co. Mr. Pestanjee Ardeseer Hormarjee Wadia has had the benefit of mill management from his connection with the Coorla mill and one of Messrs. Heeramaneck's mills; and it is expected that the new China mills will be carefully and economically conducted. Messrs. Pavri and Ragoonath, civil engineers and architects of Bombay, have designed the building, which is being erected under their immediate supervision; and the well-known contractor Mr. Ellapa Balaram, who holds several Government and private similar contracts, has the management of the building. The mill will be ready for work at the end of the current year. Mr. Pestanji A. Hormarjee, one of the agents, performed the ceremony, and declared the stone well and truly laid. The party then repaired to a handsomely erected shed, where light refreshments were provided, and good wishes having been expressed for the prosperity of the mill, the party separated.

The following is the inscription on the corner-stone:—

The Chief Corner Stone of The China Mills, Limited, was laid on the 18th May, 1889. Sole Promoter—Pestonji Ardaseer Hormarji. Agent.—Messrs. P. A. Hormarjee and Co. Designed by and erected under the immediate superintendence of Messrs. Pavri an, Raghunath, L. C. E., Architects. Mr. Ellapa Balaram the contractor.

SURAT FIRE RELIEF FUND.

THE following subscriptions were received into the Bank of Bombay on the 8th May on account of the above fund :—

	Rs.
Settna, in gratitude to the memory of Rustom Maneck	20
Messrs. Merwanjee Hormusjee Tawadia and Jamsetjee Cursetjee Tawadia	2
Total ..... Rs.	22
Amount previously acknowledged Rs.	106,981-2
Grand Total ..... Rs.	107,003-2

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, May 19.—With the exception of a few places in Central India, the Central Provinces, and North Konkon, the baramoter has fallen everywhere. The fall is brisk in Sind, Bengal, the Bay, and the Carnatic. The depression over Sind is deepening, otherwise there is little change in the relative distribution. Winds are normal in direction, except on the west coast, where it is very variable. Wind is strong at the head of the Bay and Kurrachee. Weather is very cloudy in Assam, Northern Punjab, and the South-West Coast. Rain has fallen in Lower Bengal, Assam, Burma, and parts of the Peninsula. Temperature has generally risen, except Burma, the West Coast, and Guzerat, and above normal in average in all the provinces but most in the N.-W. P.

HOSPITALS IN BOMBAY.

THE following are extracts from Surgeon-General Pinkerton's report on the administration and progress of the civil hospitals and dispensaries in the Bombay Presidency :—

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The total number of patients treated was 3,586, there being an increase of 351 out-patients and a decrease of 85 in-patients as compared with 1887. Amongst the disease that chiefly affected Europeans it is noted that enteric fever gave 6 admissions against 12 in 1887, remittent fever 19 against 23, dysentery 104 against 77, hepatic affections, 166 against 106, alcoholic poisoning, including delirium tremens, 81 against 62. The number treated in the obstetric ward was 46 against 37 in the previous year. There were 53 major operations against 41 in 1887. 71 deaths occurred against 60, or a mortality of 4·8 per cent. against 3·8 per cent. in 1887. 17 deaths occurred within 48 hours of admission. The income from Port Trust, paying patients, &c., was Rs. 28,789 against Rs. 28,147, and the expenditure was Rs. 73,069 against Rs. 72,337, the actual cost to Government being Rs. 44,280. The chief items of increase were :—Cost of establishment, Rs. 1,400, on account of the Resident Surgeon's return from furlough and the transfer of an ayah and sweeper to the permanent establishment as sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 2525, dated 20th July 1888, G.D. Rs. 210 more were spent on contingencies, Rs. 854 on clothing, and Rs. 169 on petty supplies. The chief items of decrease were: Rs. 202 on extra servant owing to the transfer of the ayah and sweeper from the temporary to permanent establishment; Rs. 479 on diets, there being fewer patients; and Rs. 885 less on repairs. The average cost of each patient was Rs. 2-10-8 per diem or 1 anna 8 pies more than last year. The average cost of each diet was 7 annas 7 pies against 7 annas 8 pies in 1887, including wines. The nursing in this hospital by the Sisters is again well reported on by the Medical Officer.

JAMSEDJI JEJEEBHOY HOSPITAL.

The total number of patients treated was 44,423, giving an increase of 5,471 on 1887. There were 7,132 in-patients against 6,385 in 1887, giving a daily average of 400·3. 37,291 out-door patients obtained relief against 32,567 in the previous year; the daily average number of out-patients was 327·7. 203 cases of small-pox were admitted, occurring chiefly amongst inhabitants of Goa and the Konkan. Cholera also gave 176 cases. There were 417 major operations and 4,711 minor. The total cost of diets was Rs. 33,996 or 3 annas 8 pies per diet against Rs. 39,946 and 4 annas 3 pies in 1887.

The flooring of the wards with Minton tiles has been completed, and there can be no doubt of the great advantages from a sanitary point of view. Erysipelas and septicæmia broke out in the surgical wards in October; the wards were vacated and thoroughly cleansed, and these diseases have not reappeared.

In the Obstetric Hospital 427 patients were treated against 422 in 1887; there were 222 labours against 93; 16 deaths occurred—chiefly in those admitted in an almost moribund condition. One soldier's wife and 6 other women were trained and granted certificates as qualified midwifes.

COWASJEE JEHANGIR OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

512 in-patients were treated during the year and 8,016 out-patients. On account of the overcrowding noted at the previous inspection the number of beds was reduced from 49 to 35; 32·3 beds were always full, but at some seasons of the year the accommodation does not meet the public demand for admission. The number of patients who attend for errors of the refraction has increased from 300 in 1885 to 860 in the past year. Great difficulty has been experienced in giving pauper patients the full benefit of the operations for cataract: formerly Government gave cataract spectacles for distribution to the poor, but this boon has been withdrawn, and the operation is practically useles unless proper spectacles can be supplied to the poor who are unable to purchase them. Local charity might meet this want as it does so many others.

GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

There were 2,278 in-patients and 17,464 out treated during the year against 2,565 and 17,285 respectively in 1887. The expenditure was Rs. 46,298 against Rs. 45,967 in 1887. The walls of the wards have been oil-painted of a softer colour which is a marked improvement. The erection of a bathing platform and its enclosure for servants has supplied a long felt want. There is great need of trained women nurses in this hospital, and Surgeon-Major Parakh considers some cases, such as dysentry and diarrhœa, end fatally which migh recover with efficient nursing.

KAMA HOSPITAL AND JAFFAR SULEIMAN DISPENSARY.

6,983 out-patients were treated against 2,242 in 1887, and 761 were admitted as in-patients against 809 in the previous year. There were 35 labors treated, being an increase of 20. The net expenditure was Rs. 27,882 against Rs. 31,616 in 1887.

POONA CIVIL HOSPITAL.

There were 2,613 in-patients and 11,364 out. Amongst these there were 43 cases of small-pox and 61 of cholera. 243 deaths occurred, cholera giving 38 and dysentery 39. 94 major and 707 minor operations were performed. The cost was Rs. 41,760 against Rs. 48,438. The Wantage Sisters took charge of the nursing early in July 1888, and Brigade-Surgeon Hughes speaks very highly of the benefit derived. The increased establishment sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 3637, dated 13th October 1888, G.D., has met a long-felt want. A ward with 4 cells for the temporary location of supposed insanes has been constructed. In two separate wards there is great need of ceilings to obviate the nuisance and discomfort to patients created by birds roosting on the rafters; this matter is still under the consideration of Government. The need of a separate out-patient dispensary for natives has been represented by Brigade-Surgeon Hughes, and I am of opinion it is required, for it is extremely undesirable the slightly ailing and seriously ill should all be received in common in the overcrowded scanty space available in the entrance hall.

THE COMMISSIONER OF DAMAUN.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—Lieut.-Colonel Miguel Augusto de Lemos Pimentel, Commissioner of Salt and Abkari of Damaun and Administrator of the Conselho of Nagar-Haveli, who has been in the service of the Portuguese Government for nearly twenty years in India, resigned his office owing to indifferent health and some other causes at first unexplained. Colonel Pimentel, it appears, did signal service in connection with the treaty between the Portuguese and British Governments, and earned the golden opinions not only of his own Government, but of the people at large. By his integrity, unflinching straightforwardness, and diligence he has carried out the difficult provisions of the Treaty affecting the revenues of the Portuguese State to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. It was with no less surprise than regret, therefore, that the news of his resignation was received by the people of Damaun and the territories subordinate thereto; and the jagirdars or holders of large proprietary landed estates and other residents of the town and districts lost no time in despatching a telegram to His Excellency the Governor-General of Goa, urging upon him the advisability of not accepting the resignation of Colonel Pimentel. This request was immediately followed by another from the whole body of the populace through the local Municipality, headed by Senhor Dr. Vaz, President, in the form of a petition, recounting in glowing terms the eminent services rendered to the Portuguese State by him, and the matter was most forcibly put, when they urged that the important treaty was about to be renewed next year, when his mature experience would be of incalculable benefit. The Governor-General, after communicating with the Commissioner, in which he was requested to reconsider the propriety of the step taken by him more especially as His Excellency had received from his subjects unmistakable tokens of their affectionate regard for him (Colonel Pimentel), declined to accept the resignation, which the Commissioner then withdraw. The people of Damaun consider this as the last graceful act on the part of the Governor-General before his departure to Portugal two or three weeks ago, especially as a successor having already been nominated. A notification in the official *Gazette*, re-appointing Colonel Pimentel to his original post was hailed with feelings of gratification by the Damaun people, and a further honour was conceded to him, inasmuch as he would now carry on his official correspondence with the Goa Government direct instead of through the local authorities.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your air is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the minutes of Trustees' meeting of 14th instant :—

BUNDER FEES.

Read letter from Messrs. Latham and Co., dated 23rd March 1889, stating that on a consignment of 250 cases empty bottles in small cases of 1 dozen each, they had been charged bunder fees at 1 anna per case, and they ask to be charged at the gross rate and not per case.

Read report by the Traffic Manager, dated 18th April, recommending that item No. 67 of the bunder fee book be amended to meet cases of small packages by adding the words "over 8 cubic feet," and that a fresh item, 67-A, be added as follows :—

67-A.—Empty bottles in packages up to 8 cubic feet, per cubic foot 3 pies.

And that if this alteration be approved of, a refund be made to Messrs. Latham and Co.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Traffic Manager are approved, and subject to the sanction of Government, should be acted upon.

Read letter from Messrs. Dosabhoy Merwanjee and Co., dated 26th March, asking that bunder fees on 10-lb. cases of soap, 4 boxes of which, equal to 1 cubic foot, should be charged at the rate of Rs. 1-12 per ton, instead of 1 anna per box, as at present.

Read report by the Traffic Manager, dated 17th April, stating that strictly speaking the charge would be, under item 456 1 anna per box, but as the Trustees had decided on 9th March 1877 (though the change had not been submitted to Government for sanction) to charge for such boxes 1 anna per cubic foot, the goods were charged under that decision, but even that was considered excessive by the consignees. He recommends that the charge in future should be ½ anna per cubic foot.

Read further report by the Traffic Manager, dated 26th April, recommending, in order to remove all ambiguity, the following addition to item 561 between "fees" and "excepting" in the 3rd line add the words "excepting goods rated at less than one anna per package or "rated per cubic foot and."

Read minute by Bunders Committee, recommending that the Traffic Manager's suggestions be given effect to, namely, that subject to Government sanction a new rate be introduced.

No. 456-A.—Soap, bar, foreign, per cubic feet. When cases are under 3 cubic ft. each 6 pies, and that the following words be introduced in item 561. Between "fees" and "excepting" in the third line the words "excepting goods rated at less than one anna per package or rated per cubic ft. and," and that Messrs. Dosabhoy Merwanjee and Company should get the benefit of the reduction.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Bunders Committee are approved and should be acted upon.

MODY BAY ESTATE.

Read letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 6th April, stating that the Government are about to resume possession of the triangular plot of ground near Fort George on Mody Bay Imperial Estate, formerly granted by the Port Trust at a nominal rent for storage of road metal, and asking the Trustees to grant the Municipality a site for same purpose in the neighbourhood of the site in question.

Read report by the Traffic Manager that a plot of ground 2,700 square yards might be given between Oorun and Peon streets, 80ft. back from the Frere Road frontage, and suggesting that the ground should be given for storage of road metal only and not for any other purposes. He considers that a rupee per square yard per annum is a fair rent, but observes that it is for the Trustees to settle this.

Read minutes of the Land Committee, recommending that a site be given on the conditions suggested by the Traffic Manager, except as regards rent, and that a nominal rent of Re. 1 a month be charged; the land to be vacated at any time at one month's notice.

Resolution.—The recommendation of the Land Committee is agreed to.

CUSTOMS ACCOMMODATION.

Read letter from the Collector of Customs, dated 20th March, asking the Trustees to grant a site for a temporary building to accommodate the preventive officers till the new branch custom house is ready.

Read letter from the Collector of Customs, dated 4th May, approving of a site and giving the dimensions required at 50ft. by 35ft. to run lengthwise from east to west, and that a gateway should be opened in the fence.

Read report by the Acting Engineer that if the building is to run lengthwise east and west, the fence will have to be shifted a few feet. The cost of doing so will be Rs. 20 to Rs. 25, and of making a gate 3 ft. wide Rs. 25.

Resolution.—The site approved by the Collector of Customs, marked A on plan and measuring 50ft. by 35ft. should be made over to the Customs Department. The necessary alteration in the fence and a 3 feet gate should be made at the expense of the Trust.

Submitted report by the Acting Engineer, dated 21st February 1889, to the effect that the number of vessels requiring the dock cranes to work on Sundays has of late greatly increased, the number during the last 4 months having been equal to that of the previous 10 months.

He represents that this work is much more costly to the Trustees than the same work done at ordinary hours; that it is very necessary to have the main engines stopped periodically for examination and repair; and that it is very hard on the staff to be compelled to work without intermission. He recommends that the Trustees should discourage all unnecessary work on Sundays.

SUNDAY WORK.

Submitted report by Dock Superintendent, dated 17th April, showing by figures that Sunday work is carried on at a loss to the Trustees; that sometimes it is carried on without any urgent reason; and that from ship masters' statements Sunday labour is not allowed on any port of the United Kingdom unless in case of accidents to ships.

Resolution.—In order to discourage Sunday work as much as possible the charge for such work at the Wet Docks should (subject to the sanction of Government) be increased from Rs. 30 to Rs. 200, and applications for permission to work should be dealt with as hitherto.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Reports were laid on the table by the Port Officer, dated 6th and 9th May that a cargo boat No. 3698, laden with coal, sank on the morning of 4th May about 40 feet from the sea-face of Waree Bunder, and that she has been raised and taken away by the owner.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 10th May 1889.	For week ending 10th May 1888.
Vessels piloted into harbour	21	27
.. .. out of ..	22	24
.. transported	19	18
.. attended to	1	1

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING TRUSTEES' WET DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels entered	9	5
.. left	4	6
.. remaining in Dock	14	12

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels entered	10	7
.. left	12	9
.. remaining in Dock	12	11

PROFESSOR WALLACE AT COLOMBO.

MR. WALLACE, Professor of Agriculture at Edinburg University, who favoured India and Ceylon with a visit in 1887, and went and told everybody what he thought about us in his book called "India in 1887" is a passenger for Australia by the Orizba. Professor Wallace is going to the Southern Colonies solely on his own responsibility the same as he did in India, and so he will be able to write just what he likes, which, perhaps, he would not care to do were he engaged on behalf of a Government. He will first visit Adelaide and afterwards go to Melbourne and Sydney, in fact, all about Australia, after which he will make his way to New Zealand where he intends to make further notes; and then he will ship from Auckland, and hopes to be home in England by October 14. He is not going in for any special branch of agriculture, but for agriculture in general, though he will pay the most attention as a rule to stock. He has not decided whether he will print his notes in a book similar to his Indian treatise as the printing of such a work with the plates he introduced, cost a great deal, and he does not know whether he shall make another book on the subject though he may do so. What he sees will be made the subject of lectures at home, so that in whatever way it is done those interested in agriculture at home will learn a lot about Australian methods from Mr. Wallace's trip. The Professor's voyage thus far has been one as the weather has been glorious the whole way.—*Times.*

POLO ACCIDENT AT SECUNDERABAD.

WE regret to have to chronicle a serious accident which happened to Lieutenant Wintour of the 3rd Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry, on the Secunderabad polo ground on Thursday evening. He was one of the players in a pick-up game, and towards the close of the play he came into collision with another of the players. The horse and rider came down heavily, and the animal in his frantic endeavours to regain his feet, kicked the unfortunate gentleman on the head. Lieutenant Wintour, bleeding but conscious, was conveyed to the house of Captain Jones, 2nd M. I., where his wounds were attended to.—*Deccan Times.*

BOMBAY WHEAT FORECAST, 1888-89.

THE following forecast of the Bombay wheat crop of 1888-89 has been issued from the office of the Director of Agriculture and Land Records :—

The details are generally brought up to 5th May 1889. The latest reports show the area sown at 2,970,000, or 2·4 per cent. less than last year, but nearly 2 per cent. above the average of four years ending 1887-88. From the appended statement it will be seen that the Gujarat and Deccan show decreases below last year by 29 and 7 per cent. respectively, while the Karnatak and Sind and the Gujarat and Southern Maratha Country States show increases of 5, 9, 13, and 6 per cent. respectively. The decrease was due to want of timely and sufficient sowing rain, and the increase partly to the exigencies of rotation crops and partly to sowing of lands that lay fallow owing to the deficiency of early rain. The increase in Native States, particularly of Gujarat, is due chiefly to incorrect returns. The increase is not wholly real.

In Sind the increase was due to timely and seasonable flooding of the Indus and to more land being brought under cultivation.

Including the Native States, the yield of which has been calculated on the anna valuation for the neighbouring British districts, the estimated outturn is 588,472 tons as against 862,475 tons last year. Except the Gujarat States, which show an increase over last year, the decrease in the gross outturn is general, notably in the Deccan, which gives only one-third of its last year's produce.

Food-Supply.—In Gujarat both in the British districts and in the Native States the kharif season began late and ended by a drought lasting nearly two months. The November rain, which gave hopes of a better season for rabi crops, was not heavy enough to make up the previous deficiency. Thus both the seasons were unfavourable and the supply of food-grains, except in parts of the Kaira District, where it is reported fair, is below the average.

In the Deccan with its jaghira the early season was fair in the west, but poor in the east, particularly in Ahmednagar and the South Deccan, which, however, depends chiefly on the late rains. Rabi season was fair in the east, but bad in the west, and particularly in Khandesh. As a rule, the rabi was fair where the kharif was a failure and *vice versa*. The year's supply of food-grains is normal in Dharwar and parts of Belgaum and Bijapur; elsewhere supply deficient.

In the Southern Maratha States the supply is up to average in parts of Kolhapur and Miraj, but insufficient in the other States.

The Sind crops depend mainly upon the supply of water in the canals and upon the inundation of the Indus. In Shikarpur, where the supply came late and was unsteady, particularly for the early crops, the food-grains have been below average; in the Upper Sind Frontier and Thar and Parkar, where it was timely and plentiful, crops were fine and the supply of food-grains has been above the average.

Food stocks of former harvests.—Except in a few places in Gujarat and Karnatak and in the Upper Sind Frontier District in Sind, food stocks of former harvests are reported not to be plentiful and many places hardly have any. This is due (1) to last year's unfavourable season, (2) to larger local consumption of the grain in store owing to partial failure of this year's early crops, and (3) to larger exportation of the excess produce on account of high prices.

Prices of food-grains.—Except in three talukas of Kaira and one of Surat, and particularly in the case of juar, which is cheaper in parts of Broach and Surat, the prices of food-grains have been higher than usual in Gujarat.

In the Deccan, except in a few places in Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Satara, and Sholapur, where they are up to average or slightly below, the prices of food-grains are higher than last year owing to insufficiency of this year's produce.

In the Karnatak the prices are normal in Dharwar and in parts of Bijapur and Belgaum. They are lower in two talukas of

crop. The kharif season was bad, and all the crops, except maize, suffered considerably. Maize as estimated to yield 11 annas, and the yield of the other crops was estimated to range between 3 and 6 annas.

DECCAN.

Khandesh.—Area about 17 per cent. below that of the last year, but nearly equal to the average. The decrease is general. The September rain was sufficient for rabi sowings in the west, but hardly any in the east. In October the rain was seasonable in the south and in the centre, but elsewhere very light. Seed was sown where any moisture was available in anticipation of further rain; but rain failed and the seed either did not germinate freely or the seedlings died for want of moisture. In places wells dried up and the irrigated crop suffered. The necessary cold was also absent. The season was on the whole bad and the yield estimated at 5 annas. In places the crop was so poor that it was fed to cattle and in places it returned the seed only.

For the kharif crops the season was late and sowings were retarded in many parts of East Khandesh to the end of July. Crops withered in several parts, particularly in Dhulia, Pimpalner, Chalisgaon, Pachora, and Savda, where rain was particularly deficient. Jowari yielded from 4 to 10, bajri from 6 to 15, and other crops from 5 to 8 annas.

Nasik.—Area nearly equal to that of the last year and about 25 per cent. more than the average. Though the sowing rain was not seasonable, much of the bajri land which remained unsown on account of deficient sowing rain for bajri, was sown with wheat, with a hope to get some crop. Though it was preceded by light showers the October break was injuriously long and the deficiency was not made up by the November rain. The crop was considerably damaged and was in places totally destroyed. Though it was slightly better than in Khandesh, the dry crop was bad, yielding only 7 annas. The irrigated variety was on the whole a fair crop yielding about 15 annas.

The kharif season commenced favourably in the west, but rain was deficient in the east, and either retarded sowing or withered young seedlings. Rain at last came in September, but did not much improve the crops. Bajri, the staple crop of the district, yield from 3 to 10 annas; rice was middling and the other crops not much better.

Ahmednagar.—As in Nasik the area is above the average, though not much, but slightly below that of the last year. Here, too, the decrease would have been considerable had not the unsown kharif land been brought under wheat. Though it followed the long break in October, benefiting to a certain extent the standing crop and inducing further sowings, the November rain did not afford sufficient moisture and the crop withered. The crop was further injured by cloudy weather. In Kopergaon, Rahuri, Sangamner and Shevgaon, which contain about 65 per cent. of the total dry crop area of the district, the dry-crop yield varies from 3 to 5 annas; elsewhere it is better and ranges between 8 and 15 annas. Except in Nagar, where it was good, the irrigated variety yield was fair, ranging between 8 and 15 annas.

Rain for kharif sowing was good, but in July and August it was light and deficient, and the crops withered. The September rain was opportune and did some good to the standing crops. Bajri yielded below 6 annas, and jowari between 5 and 10 annas.

Poona.—As elsewhere in the Deccan, the area is above the average, and below that of the last year, and the decrease is due to sufficient moisture at the time of sowing. The October and November rain benefited the crop, and except in Bhimthadi, where dry crop almost failed, the yield is reported to be fair, and ranged between 10 and 15 annas.

Kharif season was good in the north and in the west, but July and August rain was most deficient in the east, where crops withered and in places almost lost. The September rain was seasonable and it partially improved the prospects in the east. Bajri yielded about 8 annas, and jowari 9 annas, and rice was middling.

Satara.—Area almost unchanged. Though heavy rain after sowing in the west and rust in places injured the crop it was on the whole fair, the average yield of the dry crop variety being 9 annas, and that of the irrigated variety 13 annas.

The kharif season was fair in the west and indifferent in the east and the crops on the whole yielded below the average.

Sholapore.—Area both below that of the last year and the average. The irrigated area is larger than the dry crop area, and the decrease is due to want of sufficient moisture for sowing. The November rain partially relieved the withering crop.

The dry crop yield was estimated at 7 annas, and that of the irrigated variety between 12 and 15 annas.

For kharif crops July and August rain was deficient throughout and though September rain gave partial relief, bajri almost failed. Rice yielded 5 to 10 annas, and jowari from 7 to 12 annas. The yield of other crops was very low.

KARNATAK.

Belgaum.—Area considerably increased. Last year's good prices and the lateness of early rain for kharif sowings, as well as the exigencies of rotation have enlarged the area. The early promises of a good crop have failed. The heavy late rain either immediately followed sowings or injuriously retarded them. The crop was further damaged by a rust caused by westerly wind and by blight. In Athni it yielded only 4 annas and elsewhere 10 annas.

The kharif rain in south and west was favourable, and rice fared well. But in north and east the fall was irregular and deficient, and crops withered particularly in Gokak, Athni and Chikodi. The September rain was beneficial, but proved excessive in Belgaum and Sampgaon. Rain in October was again deficient and damaged the standing crops. Rice yielded 15 annas, bajri 5, jowari 6, and gram 8 annas; the other crops were poorer.

Bijapur.—As in Belgaum the area shows a considerable increase and is due to the same causes. Sowing rain was, however, insufficient and the crop suffered from want of moisture and westerly wind. In Hungnad it also suffered from excessive rain. The yield is estimated at 7 annas.

The kharif season commenced favourably, but did not continue so particularly in the east, where crops withered. Bajri and jowari yielded 9 annas, rice 6 and gram 10 annas.

Dharwar.—As elsewhere in the Karnatak the area has increased, though slightly. The crop suffered from deficient rain at seed time, and excessive rain afterwards. It was also injured by cloudy weather and blight. The yield has been estimated at 15 annas in Hubli, and 10 annas elsewhere.

The kharif rain was sufficient and seasonable in the west but quite the reverse in north and east. Rice estimated to yield at 15 annas, jowari 10, and other crops from 5 to 10 annas.

SIND.

Karachi.—There is a considerable decrease in area, which was due to low inundation and scanty winter rain. The crop, however, is good, and the yield is estimated at 17 annas.

Hyderabad.—The considerable decrease in this district is due to insufficient supply of water in canals and wells. Rain and weather were favourable and the yield is estimated at 15 annas.

Shikarpur.—The area, which is almost equally divided between dry and irrigated crops, has considerably increased. The Collector ascribes the increase to "more favourable spill of the Indus, attributable to the set of the stream." Rain in January benefitted the crop, but further rain and westerly wind caused slight injury in places. The yield is estimated at 15 annas for the dry crop, and 17 annas for the irrigated variety. For other crops the water supply was late and inadequate. Jowari yielded 14 annas, bajri 15 annas and rice 11 annas.

Upper Sind Frontier.—The increase in area is due to flow of water in canals to the end of October, and steady continuous inundation of the Indus, which irrigated larger area. The crop is estimated at 18 annas Jowari was unusually fine this year.

Thar and Parkar.—Whole of the area is under irrigated variety and the increase in area is due to more new land having been brought under cultivation, and not to the substitution of wheat for other crops. The yield is estimated at 15 annas.

NATIVE STATES.

GUJARAT.

Baroda.—Nearly nine-tenths of the area is under the irrigated variety. Insufficiency of rain at seed time slightly reduced the area, and the season on the whole was not favourable. The dry crop yielded 7 annas, and the irrigated 9 annas. Owing to scanty and unseasonable rain all the food crops, and particularly rice suffered and yielded below the average.

Kattiawar.—There is a very large increase in area over that of the last year. Nearly two-thirds of the area is under the irrigated variety. The decrease in Halar is more than counterbalanced by the abnormal increase in Jhalavad, where the area is mostly confined to dry crop. In Halar the want of late rain was felt while in Jhalavad the November rain induced cultivators to put under wheat all the land which had been prepared for kharif crops, but which had remained unsown for want of rain. The crop is reported to be good in Jhalavad and fair elsewhere, and the yeld is estimated at 16 annas for dry crop and 17 annas for irrigated variety. Rain was deficient particularly in the early monsoon which prevented sowing of rice in places and considerably reduced the outurn of all crops. Bajri and jowari, the staple food grains of the province yielded about 6 annas.

Cutch.—Area about 36 per cent. over that of the last year, and nearly double the average. Most of the area is under the irrigated variety. The rain for kharif crops was not seasonable, and all that area which would have been sown with cotton, &c., was sown with wheat. The yield has been estimated at 15 as. The kharif season was unfavourable and the crops below the average.

Other States.—The large increase over that of the last year is due to the fact that, owing to good November rain, wheat area in Radhanpur, which had sunk very low last year, came up to the average. Want of sowing rain and moisture have reduced the areas in Rewa Kantha and Mahi Kantha. The yield is estimated at 14 as. for dry crop, and 15 as. for irrigated variety

Kharif season, as in the neighbouring British districts, was not favourable, and the yield was below the average, except in Rewa Kantha, where bajri, jowari, and tur were above the average.

The information regarding Native States should be received with caution.

DECCAN.

Satara Jaghirs.—As in most Deccan districts the area is below that of the last year, but above the average. Season was late and the crop injured in places by rust and blight. The yield is estimated at 9 and 11 annas respectively for dry and irrigated crops. Kharif crops yielded very low.

Akalkot.—Area not much changed. Season was unfavourable and the yield low. Other crops very poor.

KARNATAK.

Kolhapur.—There is a considerable increase in area The plants were, however, sickly and the yield estimated below 12 as. The other good crops generally below the average.

Other Southern Maratha Country States.—As in the Karnatak districts, the area is both above that of the last year and average. The increase is due partly to rotation, partly to using the cotton lands that remained unsown for want of rain. Unfavourable winds injured the crop and reduced the outturn. The yield is estimated at 9 and 11 annas respectively for dry and irrigated crops.

SIND.

Khairpur.—The decrease in area is due to insufficient flooding. The crop was injured by unfavourable winds, and the outturn has been reduced to 11 and 12 annas respectively in dry and irrigated crops.

THE LATE RAO SAHEB MANDLIK.

A CROWDED meeting was held at Ratnagiri on Thursday last in the Darbar Room of the High School to give expression to the general regret at the death of the Hon. Mr. Mandlik, C.S.I., and to send a letter of condolence to his adopted son:—

The following were the principal gentlemen present at the meeting:—Dr. J. Pollen, C.S.; Messrs. R. S. Tipnis, C.S.; S. S. Smith, Rao Bahadur Bhasker Vishnu Fadke, Rao Bahadur Y. W. Athale, Assistant to the Naib Dewan, Baroda; Rao Bahadur Bhargarao Laxman Gadgil, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sambalpore; Rao Saheb K. N. Kha, Sub-Judge, Bassein; Rao Saheb P. S. Joshi, Sub Judge, Barsi; Rao Saheb G. B. Gokhale, Mamlutdar; Rao Saheb J. H. Athale, editor *Jagan Mitra*; Rao Saheb H. N. Leinaza, editor *Satya Shodak*; Rao Saheb J. K. Kulkarni, Messrs. R. N. Bagwe, R. A. Pinge, B. U. Joshi, S. R. Patwardhan, and others.

Dr. J. Pollen, the Collector, was voted to the chair, and in acknowledging the compliment, spoke most feelingly with reference to the life and career of the deceased gentleman. He described his death as "a national loss," witnessed by the lamentations of the whole Empire. He said India mourned in Mr. Mandlik a real leader, a man of marked individuality of character, a man rich in saving commonsense, and "as the greatest only are in his simplicity sublime." Ratnagiri, in particular, mourned for a son of whom she had every reason to be proud—one who had left behind him an example which every youth in the district should endeavour to follow. Those who had known Mr. Mandlik well declared that from his youth upwards Mr. Mandlik had been distinguished by punctuality and methodical distribution of time and independence of character. Dr. Pollen had personal experience of these characteristics; he remembered that, while Acting as Under-Secretary to Government, he once called on Mr. Mandlik (and he supposed like all Under-Secretaries, he had a due sense of his own importance), but found that he had to wait. He was shown into Mr. Mandlik's well stocked library, and after some 15 or 20 minutes, Mr. Mandlik appeared and briefly apologised for keeping him waiting, explaining that this was the hour he usually set apart for his lustrations and devotions, and that if an hour had been fixed for the interview, he would have been punctual. In this connection Dr. Pollen alluded to the wretchedly underpaid and much maligned revenue pattewalla, who is often accused of barring access to the saheb until "tipped." Of course, "tipping" must be discouraged, but he was afraid it was a universal evil not peculiar to India. It prevailed in France, Spain, Italy, Egypt, Russia, and even in the corridors of the immaculate India Office and College Halls, where speedy interviews with old college chums (now grown into dignitaries) had sometimes to be secured by judicious tips to the janitors. Mr. Mandlik's shrewd intelligence and business-like capacity became apparent in the first five minutes' conversation. He had inherited the birthright of Ratnagiri, an Attic intellect, for Ratnagiri might be described as the "Attica of India," and the Ratnagiri Brahmin in clear-headedness and business capacity was second to no race in India. With regard to Mr. Mandlik's eloquence and fluent command of English, Dr. Pollen said that he had often heard Mr. Mandlik speak both at the Council Table and in the Committee Room; and had always been struck by his ready eloquence and clear and cogent reasoning. Mr. Mandlik used to be the adviser of Government in many matters, especially in affairs affecting Ratnagiri, notably the khoti settlement. Dr. Pollen had sometimes heard this settlement spoken of as "a complete surrender," and it had certainly not, so far, proved a success, but this was no fault of Mr. Mandlik's. All Mr. Mandlik ever urged was an equitable recognition of prescriptive rights and due compensation, should it be deemed politically expedient to extinguish those rights. This course had not been deemed expedient, and the khoti settlement at present was neither fish, flesh, nor good red herring! Ratnagiri seemed singularly unhappy in its settlements. It was a land of settlers and of settlement officers—settling and unsettling and resettling and never arriving at a settlement! The crying want of Ratnagiri really seemed to be to get the superior and inferior holders to recognise their community of interest in the soil or rather rock and rainfall which fell thereon. Sind was a land of beautiful soil and no rain! Ratnagiri a land of rain and no soil! The latter had to be extended by the labour of man's hands. In conclusion the chairman noted Mr. Mandlik's singular good fortune, but this, he said, was nothing more than Mr. Mandlik deserved. He not only commanded success, but worked hard for it. He was an exceptional man in many ways, but most exceptional in the high estimation in which he was held by those nearest to him. It has been said that a prophet is not without honour save in his own country and in his own house. But Mr. Mandlik was an exception to this rule. He was a prophet held in honour by those of his own household and the men of his own village, and no sounder proof of the high regard in which he was held by his own fellow-townsmen could be adduced than the gathering present in this room to-day to do reverence to his memory. (Applause.) The chairman then addressed a few words to the younger members of his audience, and exhorted them to follow the example of the dead prophet, expressing a hope that succeeding generations of the youth of Ratnagiri would revere Mr. Mandlik's memory "with honour, honor, honor, honor to him—eternal honor to his name."

On the conclusion of the chairman's speech, Mr. K. N. Kha stated briefly in Marathi his own experience regarding the deceased, Mr. Mandlik, C.S.I., to Rao Bahadur Y. W. Athale having addressed a few words to the assembly, Mr. Narayan Limaje proposed that a letter of condolence be written to his adopted son. Mr. B. U. Joshi seconded the propesal, which was carried, and Mr. R. N. Bagwe next proposed that a committee should be appointed to consider how to commemorate the late lamented gentleman's memory. A committee was accordingly appointed.

At the close of the proceedings, Mr. Tipnis, C.S., District Judge, proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, and the president in thanking Mr. Tipnis and the audience said that his sojourn in Ratnagari had been a very enjoyable experience. There was much in the hills and valleys and green dales of Ratnagiri which reminded him of the valley in which "the sweet waters meet," and he could well understand the devotion of the people of Ratnagiri to their native hills—a devotion Mr. Mandlik had always pre-eminently displayed.

ACCORDING to a London correspondent, the Empress of Austria is at the present time in England, but, of course, under the strictest incognito. One week, says the writer, she was staying with a very small suite in a private house in Brighton, but finding no relief from the sleeplessness of which she is the victim, she moved on after a brief stay.

TWILL LINING FOR SHIRTS.—A new material specially suitable for Shirts for DISTRICT use and rough wear. It has the absorbent property of Flannel with the softness of Cotton. Samples on application to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

MRS. MONA CAIRD'S NEW BOOK.

"THE WING OF AZRAEL" is the somewhat fantastic but significant title of the book by which Mrs. Mona Caird is likely to take a leading place among the novelists of the season. "The Wing of Azrael," writes a reviewer, is not a didactic novel, and, although dealing incidentally with the question so much discussed last year, cannot be regarded in any sense as an attempt to cast the *Daily Telegraph* correspondence into the form of romance. The writer observes:—

She disclaims all desire to preach, but now and then the moralist refuses to be concealed—as, for instance, in the passage—"Marriage changed the colour of things to the feminine mind; what once was black became suddenly white, and *vice versa*. Duty, religion, convenience, all came trooping to the front after the wedding-ring was firmly on; a man ran no risk in marrying a woman of the dutiful kind, though she had to be dragged to the altar by wild horses. So spake unequivocally the voice of experience."

This may be said to be the thesis which it is the object of the story to upset. It would be too much to say that the book will be the "Robert Elsmere" of the present season, because the problems which "Robert Elsmere" dealt with are different from those which Mrs. Caird essays to deal with in the volume before us; but, even apart from the discussion which she initiated last year, the book would be sure to be widely read and much talked about. As it is, it will be one of the topics of the year, and any one who goes out to dinner and has to confess that he has not read "Azrael" will be at a disadvantage at London dinner-parties during the coming season.

The story at first somewhat resembles Victor Hugo's tragedy of "Marion Delorme." In the case of Victor Hugo's heroine, the unfortunate girl had to sacrifice her virtue in obedience to the promptings of the loftiest motives of self-sacrifice and devotion, whilst in Mrs. Caird's novel a similar sacrifice is exacted, with this difference, that whereas Marion Delorme's submission was not consecrated (Heaven save the mark!) by the marriage rite, in the case of Mrs. Caird's heroine the sanctification of the sacrament of matrimony is brought in as a ghastly addition to the horror of the sacrifice.

The girl, Viola, who is quite an ideal heroine in many respects, is the gifted daughter of parents in good position who have fallen into somewhat embarrassed financial circumstances. The mother is quite a pattern English wife, after the most approved model drawn by the eulogists of wifely obedience in the columns of the *Daily Telegraph*—pious, devoted, absolutely submissive to the will of her husband in every point; but nevertheless with a very sensitive soul, which suffers and quivers in silence. Upon the family thus almost derelict, but still struggling hard to put a brave face on affairs, and to conceal from the world the impending bankruptcy, which was eating into the hearts of all, suddenly bore down the villain of the story. He is not a bad villain, in the ordinary sense of the term. He is passionate, selfish, dominated by the conventional idea of masculine ascendency, and, so far as he can be, passionately in love with the heroine. He makes love to her, and determines, with the usual resolution of heroes in romance, that she shall be his. From this arrangement she emphatically dissents. She did not love him, and could with difficulty bring herself to regard him with feelings other than those of aversion; but he was a splendid match; his estate was one of the first in the country, and if he married her it meant salvation for the well-nigh debt-broken family. Her father regarded the match as quite providential, and never dreamed for a moment that his daughter could be so infatuated as to refuse to make so eligible a marriage and retrieve the fortunes of her family at one and the same moment.

The conflict of emotion between the unfortunate girl and her autocratic father and her affectionate but weak mother is very finely worked out, and enables the reader to appreciate what may be called the Marion-Delormeish nature of a marriage of convenience that is forced upon a reluctant woman by her parents. At last, after considerable hesitation, in which her reluctance is overborne by his dexterous use of a curious episode in her child-life in which she had nearly murdered him by pushing him over a precipice, the poor girl yields, persuading herself that it is a higher duty which leads her to subordinate her feelings as a woman to her duty as a daughter, and therefore delivers herself over a sacrifice to her triumphant suitor. Unfortunately for the prospects of their married life, the day after the betrothal had taken place her betrothed displayed such an absolutely fiendish temper over a very trifling incident that she struggled desperately to break off the engagement. Her efforts, however, were unavailing, and you see the net closing round the doomed girl.

At this point, Mrs. Caird complicates the situation materially by introducing another young man, who is passionately in love with her heroine, and who, seeing, with the quick perception of an ardent affection, the nature of the sacrifice that was being imposed upon the hapless lady, uses his best exertions to dissuade her from consummating the crime to which she had been committed, in deference to social necessities. This does not make the situation any better, and contains within it the seeds for the tragic denouement which from this time steadily advances through each succeeding chapter. All his efforts are in vain, and the marriage draws near. In portraying the emotions with which the event is anticipated, Mrs. Caird displays great power of pathos in her sympathetic delineation of a mind torn by conflicting ideals of duty, hesitating between both, yet driven, as it were, relentlessly onward by an unkind destiny. Her lover gives her a small antique knife as a wedding present, which she wears in her hair, and on returning from church, where the solemn mockery had been gone through of registering fellow vows before high Heaven, her husband spied the knife in his bride's hair. Instantly exerting his marital authority, he ordered her to take it out. This, however, was a little premature on his part, and his bride flatly refused, whereupon he attempted to take the offending knife from her hair by sheer force, whereupon my lady, unclasping the necklace of brilliants which he had given her, held them out of the window, saying, "If you take my gift I drop my necklace!"—a threat before which even he recoiled. "You shall pay for this!" he exclaimed, and he was as good as his word.

The rest of the book represents a miserable married life, and the consciousness that there is nothing but misery to come out of it, constantly growing deeper and deeper. Viola's husband, Philip, went too far, "even for a husband." When a man can tell his bride, on his wedding-day, "You talk too much nonsense even for a wife. The world regards and criticises you now as my wife, and nothing else. What else are you? You possess no other standing or acknowledged existence," it is impossible to expect things to go smoothly. Up to this point there is nothing to which the most rigid moralist can take any exception. It is no part even of conventional morality, that young ladies should marry men whom they do not love, in order to redress the fortunes of their families, even if they have nearly murdered them in their youth; but after this point, when the heroine has been a wife for some years, the book diverges into some questionable morality. Other characters come upon the scene, among them a lady who entertains very advanced opinion indeed on the subject of the right of the individual to seek elsewhere the happiness denied in marriage.

Then, as the first part of the book described the struggle in the mind of the girl between her duty to herself and her duty to her parents, so the concluding part represents a similar struggle, in which the wife is racked by uncertainty as to whether her duty to her husband whom she does not love and who treats her cruelly (threatening her with a "keeper," and all manner of enormities), imposed upon her the duty of refusing the affection which still continues to be proffered to her by her former lover. For a long time the struggle goes on, until at last it ends in the decision of the unfortunate woman that life is not worth living any longer as the abject slave of a domineering and cruel tyrant. She determines to leave her home and seek that happiness which had hitherto eluded her grasp in the company of her lover. Going to her secret chamber, where she kept her private treasures, letters, and keepsakes, she takes out the knife which caused the painful scene on her wedding-day. After placing it in her hair, she is surprised by her husband, who, suspecting her intentions, has returned surreptitiously in order to frustrate her plans. He goads her with reproaches and sneers into a state of frenzy, gloats over her despair, and tells her that henceforth she is to be treated as a lunatic and placed under a keeper. The following is the final scene:—

"Overcoming her frantic resistance, he kissed her long and steadily on the lips, partly because it pleased him to do so, partly, it seemed, because it tortured her. Then he let her go.

"Philip stopped abruptly to examine something. 'Ah! what's this glittering bauble in your hair? This must come out, and at once.'

'Don't touch it!' cried Viola, and her hand was on the hilt of the knife almost at the same instant that Philip's words were uttered. She drew it out and held it behind her defiantly.

"He held out his hand for the weapon.

"'Don't oblige me to take it from you by force. You must try and realise the situation. If I could make you understand, that somehow or another, by fair means or foul, I intend to reduce you to submission, and that *immediately*, you would save yourself and me a lot of fruitless trouble. Your conduct throughout our married life has been simply intolerable, and we must have an end of it. Women can't be reasoned with; they can only be governed autocratically. You have confirmed my opinion on that subject. Sheer will-force is the only argument that goes home to them. Now, then, we understand each other. Give me that offensive weapon and come with me.'

"'I will not come with you; I will not pass another night under your roof, though I die for it,' said Viola.

"'And how are you going to avoid it, my dear?' asked Philip. 'The woman doesn't know when she is beaten! What power on earth can protect you now against me? You yourself have locked the door leading to the house, and cut yourself off from chance interposition. Besides, who would help a wife against her husband?"

She kept her eyes fixed upon him, watching every movement, desperate and defiant. He moved close up to her to take possession of the knife and to lead her away.

"Don't touch me, don't touch me, or"—

The rest of the sentence was lost in a sound of loathing and horror, for Philip had disobeyed her. Advancing till she was driven against the corner of the window, and there was no possible loophole of escape, he took her in his arms deliberately.

"Don't make a fool of yourself," he said; "do what you are told. Give me that weapon at once."

His touch, constraining, insolent as it was, forcing her in spite of all her resistance towards the door, excited her to very madness. He laughed, and bent down till his lips touched her cheek; his hand was seeking hers to seize the knife, while at the same time he was still drawing her away with him, steadily, resistlessly. He bent still closer, and said something in her ear in a whisper, with an insulting laugh. Then in an instant—a horrible instant of blinding passion—the steel had flashed through the air with a force born of the wildest fury—there was a cry, a curse, a groan, a backward stagger, and Philip lay at his wife's feet mortally wounded. For a second—but ah! how interminable was that second!—there was silence within the chamber of death. The everlasting boom of the waves, with their moan and lamentation, sounded loudly outside—the distant chant of many voices mourning.

Her husband dies cursing her, and her lover enters. The narrative goes on:—

He paused abruptly, and there was a moment of dead silence. Viola was standing with head held high, the knife still in her hand, and in her eyes was a look that made the very heart stop beating. At her feet lay a human form, perfectly still, the white face upturned, one hand with the thumb pressed inwards conspicuous in the moonlight, which was tracing the outlines of the lozenge panes delicately upon the polished floor. Besides the prostrate figure was something glistening, something—

"Good God, what is it? What have you done?"

"Come and see," she answered, with a wild sort of exultation. She went to him, put her arm in his, and drew him eagerly forward. It was a ghastly moment for him!

"You see I have killed him with this knife." She held it aloft, and then threw it on the floor.

"Oh! you are mad!" he exclaimed. "You have not done this! Let me look at you."

He turned her facing the full moonlight, and scanned the haggard features with an awful dread in his heart; yet almost a hope, so desperate was the crisis.

"Are you mad? Oh! tell me, are you mad, you poor tortured child?" he groaned.

"Mad? Oh no. I meant to do it. I knew it would kill him—I would do it again! I would do it again!" she cried in wild excitement. "I leave a life behind me so loathsome, so intolerable—Yes," she broke off fiercely, "I would do it again."

"Oh! spare yourself! Have mercy on yourself."

"But it is true; it is the only thing that I can bear to let my thoughts rest upon, the only spot in my black life that is not black to me."

She held out her right hand and looked at it, moving it in the moonlight.

"Call me guilty; it is sweet to me—sweet and clean and wholesome! I am guilty; I have murdered him."

She drew an ecstatic breath.

Harry looked at her aghast. Say what she might she was mad.

"His blood seems to wash away some of the blackness, the hideousness of the past—if that could be—but oh, no, no!"—(she thrust out her hands, shrinking back)—"nothing can do that; there are no words for it; the horror is in my heart, and it burns there; it burns—it will never cease burning—never, never!

"Will you come with me instantly?" he said. There is no time to lose, and I must save you."

"Save me?—save me."

For an instant—a horrible instant—a flicker of repulsion passed across his face! The scene the circumstance, the ghastliness of the doom seemed to have overwhelmed him.

Suddenly, as if she had been struck, Viola shrank away with a half-articulate cry, which rang echoing through the room, and made the very heart stop beating, and a sickening chill run through the frame from head to foot. It was the cry of a spirit hurled from its last refuge, cut off from human pity and fellowship, cast out from the last sanctuary of human love.

"But I can't be saved," she said calmly, "don't you see? I am lost and cast out for ever; his curse is upon me; the hand of Fate is upon me. What earthly thing can save me?"

"Love can save you," he said.

"Love!—for me? Oh! you are speaking falsely; you are playing with me. I am not alive any longer. I have nothing to do any longer with human feelings and passions: I am dead. It is ghastly work playing with a dead woman."

The concluding chapter is somewhat weird. Henceforth she must bear her doom alone—not even love can save her now. The heart blighted and withered, the brain alternately dazed and fevered, the whole nervous system irretrievably shattered, the victim of a false marriage vanishes into impenetrable darkness. The story at its close leaves the reader uncertain whether the heroine has thrown herself over the cliff, fallen over it by accident in her wild flight across the downs, when by a ruse she has evaded the pursuit of her lover, or has drifted out to sea in the boat in which they had intended to make their escape.

Opinions will differ as to whether Mrs. Caird's story is a proper one for the young person to read, and it is possible it may be vehemently assailed by moralists who hold that it is unwise to discuss as an open question whether it is permissible, under any circumstances, for a wife to desert her home and unite herself to another than the man to whom she had pledged her marriage vows. No one reading the book will have much difficulty in deciding which side Mrs. Caird would choose, but on the other hand, it must be admitted that there is no picture here of guilty love triumphing in the transgression of the law. There is, on the contrary, nothing but a grim destiny presiding over the whole story.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE MEXICAN PEON.

THE *San Francisco Examiner* writes:—

"AMONG the most curious people of this continent," remarked John Oleudroff to a knot of three or four friends at the Occidental hotel, "are the native peons of Mexico, and when you look at the female portion of that unaccountable race you get a curious representation that makes you pause with wonder. Living on the borders of Arizona and Mexico, as I have for nine years past, I have had a good opportunity to see many things that most transient people would pass by unnoticed. The longer I stay the more I am impressed with the unaccountable ways of the descendants of the Aztecs. The society 'lady' of the peons, if I may speak of her as such, has a way of doing up her back hair that I have never seen duplicated anywhere. It is no less than to put a great clay crown on the top of her cranium, in which the hair is matted, like pigs' bristles in plaster. This crown reaches up say eight or nine inches, and looks like a great plaster cone. It serves a double purpose. Not only is it worn at evening parties, but throughout the day. Indeed, the primary object of the mud cone was to preserve the head from the intense heat of the southern sun. Now, however, it is worn at evening balls, and no 'lady' thinks herself *recherche* and in positively good form unless she has her novel crown on. The hair is matted and twisted and coiled all around in it, and it may be depended on that it cannot come loose and come tumbling down and cause her any embarrassment in company. The longer a cone is worn the harder it gets, and when it has reached the age of a month, say, it is as hard as a brickbat, and would have to be smashed to pieces with a sledge if there were no other way discovered. This, however, happily is the case. The old Aztecs invented, and the secret has been perpetuated in the race, a peculiar solution compounded from wild plant which knocks the plaster topknot to smithereens. It takes some time to do it, however, usually from five to six hours, and during this time the lovely Aztec maiden or matron must soak her head in a big jar of this solution. It is the proper thing for the women to change these cones at least once a month. After that the whitish soil of which it is composed changes to a dull yellow and the wearer loses caste. And there is a caste among the peons as much as there is among any other classes of the people. These native women are fond of necklaces, and you will often see them going about with nothing on except necklace and a mud crown. Others again will have very slight raiment. The men do not wear mud crowns, but they are often as limited in their attire as the feminine sex. Their habits are extremely simple in the main, though in some other respects they go off on wild tangents. During a large part of the year you will see, if you will journey through this region, hammocks slung from all the trees at night time. Indeed, if you were to be out of a moonlight night, and it was your first experience, you would think the palm and pine trees were bearing singular fruit. The native are all in these hammocks. They are there to escape the tarantulas, centipedes and Mexican scorpions, which are out on the rampage. Let one of these things get into your blankets and he will never be easy until he gets a nip at the occupant. This is why the natives will never sleep on the ground. Besides, it is cooler and more comfortable in the trees. The peon, when he rises in the morning, makes a queer obeisance to the east. He is saluting the morning sun, and does it by first bowing until he has his body at right angles to his legs and horizontal to the earth. In this position he pauses devoutly for perhaps a quarter of a minute, and then, raising his body to its proper position, he abruptly thrusts his right leg, and his left, forward. Another polite bow to Aurora, delivered by an inclination of the head alone and the business is done. This salutation is supposed to win him favour with the reigning forces of the heavens and make him 'solid' for the day. The women never go through this morning performance. They leave all such things to the men. The children of both sexes quickly catch up the ways of their elders, and, thus grow up perpetuating all the customs of the race.

MR. PINERO'S NEW PLAY.

IN "The Profligate," Mr. Pinero's new play, of which our lady correspondent referred on Saturday, the *Times'* dramatic critic writes:—

Mr. Pinero breaks wholly new ground, and as the number of possible situations on the stage is not unlimited, that fact in itself goes some way to account for and to palliate the one weakness that hypercriticism might point to in *The Profligate*—that is to say, the comparative unreality of its story. For Mr. Pinero has once more been making an experiment, and one from which any but the most courageous would have shrunk. He has been endeavouring to do what the English Statute-book has not yet attempted—to play the sexes upon an entirely equal footing in questions of morality. There is no more familiar figure in the French school of fiction than the woman who, having tripped in her youth, loves later in life some honest man, marries him, and has then to face the shame of an exposure of her true character. To go no further back, that is the theme of Mr. Philips's novel of "As in a Looking-Glass," dramatized the other day for Madame Sarah Bernhardt. In a book or a play, lovely woman who has stooped to folly has but one expiation—the poison cup; in real life it is sometimes the river, oftener, perhaps, a little social reprobation, more or less unpleasant while it lasts, according to the circle in which she moves. Mr. Pinero has said to himself, "Why should not the heroine of fiction and her husband change places? Why should not the stigma of a sinful past for once be his—his also the shame and the suffering of an exposure in the eyes of the one he loves?" *The Profligate* is the practical answer to these questions. It is a reversal of the normal position, and to some extent, we may add, of the instincts of the sexes.

The story opens in a lawyer's chambers in London, where we learn that Lord Dangars has just been divorced from his wife. Lord Dangars is a man about town, who has been everything in divorce cases except the petitioner. He is but an incidental character, however, whose function it is to initiate us into an atmosphere of fashionable libertinage. The true hero is his bosom friend, one Donstan Renshaw, the *fiancé* of a beautiful, pure-minded, trusting girl, who in the very course of the first act becomes the wife of this young unreforme drake, to the bitter sorrow of the staid, middle-aged lawyer, who has watched over her as her guardian and given her a silent, adoring love. Hardly has the marriage ceremony been completed at an adjoining registry, when Renshaw's past rises up against him in the lawyer's office in the shape of a grief-stricken country girl whom, under a false name, he has betrayed and abandoned, and who comes to employ legal aid for the discovery of her seducer. Some weeks elapse, however, before the catastrophe thus foreshadowed in the life of the newly-married couple arrives, and the interval is skilfully employed by the dramatist to accentuate the position of the parties. Never was there a more loving, more perfectly united couple then Renshaw and his bride. If he married for no higher purpose than to obtain a little relaxation from his debaucheries, he has learnt to sincerely love his young wife, and she for her part worships her husband as the incarnation of all that is noble, loyal, true, and pure in man, scorning to believe that he has ever sown as much as a handful of wild oats. The news that Lord Dangars is engaged to a schoolfellow of her own inspires her with horror and disgust. In her eyes a divorce is a *monster* of iniquity, unfit to come as a guest under her husband's roof. So passes the most beautiful of honeymoons in an Italian villa, where the scene of the second and third acts is laid. Meanwhile, as luck would have it, there comes to this Eden the ill-starred victim of Renshaw bachelor dissipations, Janet Price, and during his temporary absence from home, she becomes the bosom friend of his wife, who, knowing only that she has had some sorrow in her life, nurses her through an attack of brain fever and earns her lasting gratitude. All too soon the return of Renshaw with his friend, Lord Dangars, brings matters to a head. After a little ingenious misunderstanding as to the identity of the culprit, the young wife realizes the terrible truth that the husband whom she has idolized is the betrayer of her friend, and the scene ends in the complete rupture of the hitherto happy relations between husband and wife.

THE COLUMN PRINTING TELEGRAPH.

TYPE-PRINTING telegraphs are no novelty, remarks a home paper, but down to the present time, so far as we are aware, these ingenious and useful instruments, whether designed for long or short distances, have produced a record on a band or tape only. The House and Hughes machines of the past were marvels of ingenuity, and astonished all by the beauty and accuracy of their work. In the early days of the Atlantic cable, and before Sir William Thompson had perfected, or at least thoroughly tested, his speaking mirror, the Hughes instrument was believed to fulfil all the requirements necessary to successful transmission through long tables. The telegraph companies, both in England and America, at one time employed the House and Hughes systems extensively, but we believe they have now become obsolete. This has arisen, not from lack of speed or accuracy of transmission, both of which were excellent, but on account of their form of delivery. Neither speed or Roman type could compensate for the inconvenience involved in handling thousands of yards of tape. This objection still exists, although the use of these machines has been transferred to another field—namely, the club and the stockbroker's office. With the view of overcoming this objection Messrs. Moore and Wright have devised and perfected a machine by means of which a printed column, similar in appearance to that produced by an ordinary type-writing machine, is received by wire in a form suitable either for the hands of the printer, for exibtion on a board or for delivery to the public. This machine, which we recently saw successfully operated at the office of the Central News, may be said to mark a new period in the history of electro-mechanical telegraph.

The tape instrument in its various forms is the outcome of a demand with which inventors have apparently failed to keep pace. The first tape machines used for convenience by stockbrokers were slow and inaccurate, besides which they required two line wires for their operation. Fast machines, however, were soon devised, also machines which required but one line wire. The improvement of the form of delivery, however, seems either to have been regarded as an impossibility or to have been entirely overlooked. This improvement constitutes the chief merit of the invention of Messrs. Moore and Wright. In this machine only one wire is employed, and, while in construction it is free from complication, in action it is certain and satisfactory. It contains two clockwork trains, one of which revolves the type-wheel, while the other feeds the paper upwards at the finish of each line, and at the same time returns the type-wheel to its normal position for beginning the next line. The clockwork which feeds the paper and returns the type-wheel is [illegible] the action of an auxiliary [illegible] which are attached [illegible] upon a pin attached [illegible] the train. On this [illegible] to attract its arm[illegible] into proper pos[illegible] current ceas

A YEAR'S RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

THE returns issued by the Board of Trade show that what may called train accidents on the Railways of the United Kingdom during the past year caused the death of eleven passengers and injury to 594. In addition, from the same class of accidents, seven servants of the Companies were killed, and 93 injured. This list of the killed and injured is that for which the Railways are more directly responsible. In most of the other accidents the responsibility is supposed to be either shared between the Companies and the sufferers, or to be connected with some want of caution, or misconduct, on the part of the latter. As a test of the safety of railway travelling, it is, therefore, natural to look more especially to the class of statistics just quoted. Comparing the past year with its predecessor, we find that in 1887 there were 25 passengers killed and 538 injured. The fatalities of 1888, therefore, show a considerable decrease. But 1887 was peculiar, seeing that the whole of the 25 deaths among the passengers in consequence of train accidents in that year were occasioned by the one disastrous collision which took place at Hexthorpe. But for that catastrophe, neither passenger or official would have been killed by a mishap with the trains in 1887. If we go back to 1886, we find the deaths from train accidents among passengers to be only eight. It is a matter for congratulation that the Railways of the United Kingdom are worked with so much care and good management that the loss of life is thus limited. It is when we go outside what may be termed the primary class of accidents that we find the statistics mounting up to untoward proportions. Accidents to passengers from "other causes" than those due to collisions and mechanical defects gave rise to as many as 96 fatalities in the year, and 814 cases of injury. It is curious that this miscellaneous group presents exactly the same number of deaths among passengers as in 1887, but with a somewhat larger number of non-fatal cases. The element of carelessness in human nature seems to be a constant quantity. In a subsequent return from the Board of Trade we shall be informed as to the ratio of casualties to the number of passengers. The accidents are marvellously few when compared with the extent of the traffic, and if those who use the Railways would only take due care of themselves the list of killed and wounded would be vastly reduced.

FATALITIES AMONG SERVANTS.

A very regrettable feature in the annual returns is the loss of life among the servants of the Companies, including men in the employ of contractors. Although exposed to special danger, it might be expected that their experience would show them how to avoid risk. Yet we find among them last year as many as 389 deaths, which, it is to be presumed, were generally due, in some measure, to inadvertence on their own part, while the number injured was no less than 2,100. A marvellous fact is presented by the death of 295 "trespassers," including 65 cases of suicide. In addition, 53 persons perished at level crossings, concerning whose fate it may be said that the Companies are not always free from blame. Including some other items, we arrive to a total of 905 persons killed and 3,826 injured, figures which differ in no material degree from those of 1887. Advancing yet another step, we meet with a list of casualties which are simply connected with Railways as happening upon the premises of the Companies. This includes 72 persons killed and 4,981 injured. Thus we have altogether nearly a thousand persons killed and nine thousand injured in connection, more or less, with the working of our Railway system. Yet the passengers travelling on the lines enjoy admirable security, and viewed in this light, there is no species of locomotion so safe as that of a Railway. On looking into the causes operating to produce the unfortunate results on record, we find at once an instance of the difficulties which arise from the conjunction of the passenger and goods trains. The collisions between passenger trains during the year were 35, but those occurring between passenger and goods or mineral trains were as many as 54. No passengers were killed among the former, but six were killed by the latter. There were as many as 288 failures of axles, and five passengers were thus killed, so making up the total of eleven. Of the broken axles the greater part belonged to engines, and more than a hundred appertained to waggons, only one being a carriage axle. In 250 cases there was a failure of rails, but the failure of tyres were more than twice as numerous, and exceeded all other cases of mechanical defect. Six fires occurred in trains, and there were three fires in stations. But the fearful holocausts occurring on foreign lines are practically unknown in England. Adergele appearing as an isolated case, belonging to a past era.

INCREASED SPEED.

With no marked increase in the casualties of the year, we may call to mind the fact that railway speed was a conspicuous feature in 1888. It may be said that the cases were exceptional, and that the Railway race to Edinburgh was simply a display for a special purpose, without any regard to the general requirements of the traffic. Still, it cannot be doubted that the tendency of our British Railway is to increase the rate of speed. The solidity with which the lines have been constructed favours this kind of excellence, coupled with the scientific skill which is continually improving the type of engines, as well as the quality of the metal employed both in machinery and in rails. The perfecting of the signalling arrangements goes hand in hand with all attempts to expedite or multiply the trains. The mechanism of the lines is marvellous, and credit must also be given to the servants of the Companies, on whose vigilance and sometimes on whose nerve, so much of the safety of the public depends. One signal disobeyed or set wrong may cause a catastrophe, and a little remissness in examining the rails on the line, or the wheels of the carriages, may entail disastrous consequences. The public are rightly anxious that the men who work the traffic shall not be unduly taxed by being kept on duty for an excessive number of hours, and a correspondence bearing on this subject has taken place ween the Board of Trade and the Directors of the hton Railway Company with reference to a fatal nt to a platelayer engaged in fog-signalling. It knowledged that the man had been engaged mber of hours "excessive in the ordinary he word;" but the directors pleaded the reated by the unusual density and dura- g. We may say that the great evil of rs is not to be so much sought in a f this kind, as in the ordinary and of the line. Directors will best con- ts of their shareholders by seeing that rk are so regulated that every man is ondition for the performance of his

SECURITY.

ays have compassed all the improve- they are capable need not be asserted, observes and of course could not be . But that they have made substantial in efficiency cannot be disputed. The letter of several years ago may be remember- lling upon the directors of the various Com- ies to give her subjects the same security in avelling which she herself enjoyed. In 1873 the Board of Trade addressed a severe circular to the Companies, calling their earnest attention to a ort on the Railway accidents of the previous year, h it was said to appear that a large proportion ualties was due to causes within the control panies. The unsatisfactory state of things 1872 was believed to have been "not ed but aggravated" during 1873. It was t the existing "insecurity of Railway imposed upon the Companies "the ibility of finding appropriate remedies n evil." We cannot suppose that such on would be addressed to the Rail- at the present time. Enormous n made in the introduction of im- ver and better signalling. Since been an immense increase in the number of passengers killed in train accidents was more than recorded last year. In 1872 the cription were one in less than 18 carried. Now it must be something millions. In the six years prior to assengers killed by train accidents one in little more than eleven millions. markable fact that the total number of per- led on the railways of the United Kingdom last ar was fully two hundred less than in 1872, and the total number of passengers killed from all causes was also less than at the earlier date. The collisions in which passenger trains were involved last year were 89, whereas in 1872, with a much smaller traffic, the number was just about double. Figures like these tell their own tale, and afford encouraging evidence that while the Railway Companies are not yet perfect, they are, nevertheless, progressive.

SOME years ago an American sailor named Carl Benjamin was wrecked on one of the largest of the Caroline Islands. He decided to make the island his home, as there was little to do and plenty to eat. The natives, who are very good-natured, took kindly to him, and have lately made him their king. He is a somewhat scholarly man, and is diligently teaching the natives English and the rudiments of civilized life. He has twenty wives and fifty children. Nothing, he says, would induce him to go back to his old country.

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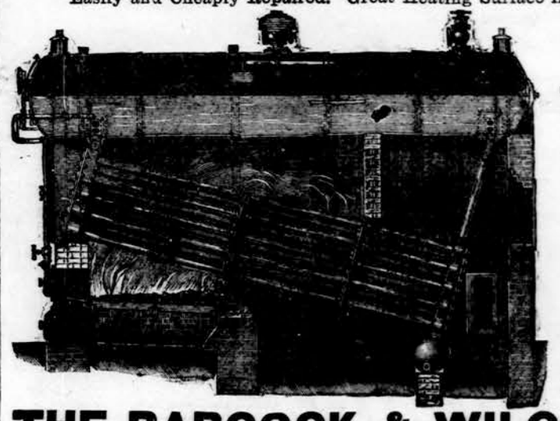

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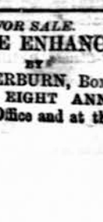

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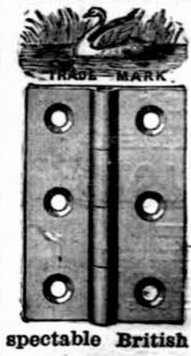

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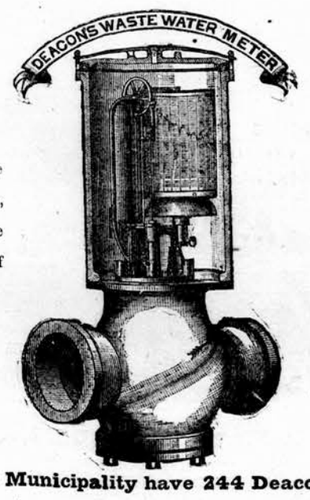
Cadbury's
(REGISTERED)
Cocoa
GUARANTEED PURE GUARANTEED SOLUBLE
IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa. Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.
Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.
Cadbury's Cocoa is not reduced in value by the addition of Starch, Sugar, &c.
Cadbury's Cocoa is specially rich in flesh-forming and strength-sustaining qualities.
Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.
Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.
In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa, the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.

PRECAUTION & WARNING.—Always ask for CADBURY'S COCOA. Always examine your Purchase. See that you have not been induced to accept an Imitation, and be wary of highly coloured and drugged preparations offered as pure Cocoa. Anything of a medicated character associated with Cocoa pre-claims at once that it is not pure.

DEACON'S DIFFERENTIATING WASTE WATER METERS.



85 Towns are using these Meters, which thus serve a population of over 4,000,000.

The saving to Corporations and other bodies in England alone is 38,000,000 gallons of Water daily.

Amongst other users we may refer to the Liverpool Corporation saving £60,000 annually by their means, and the Bradford Corporation (A. R. Binnie, Esq., M.I.C.E., Engineer, formerly Engineer of the Nagpore Waterworks).

The Bombay Municipality have 244 Deacon's Meters at present in use

A saving of only one gallon per head per day pays the interest on the outlay for the Establishmen of Waste Water Meters, in any town where Water is worth but one penny per thousand Gallons.

For a Report upon the extraordinary efficiency and economy of these Meters we would refe Engineers to the Report of Mr. Binnie, Engineer to the Bradford Waterworks, as conveyed in "Engineering" of 4th December, 1885.

Full information as to Prices and other particulars can be obtained from the following firms:—

MESSRS. JOHN FLEMING & Co., BOMBAY,
MESSRS. BURN & Co., CALCUTTA,
who will give prompt attention to all enquiries.

DEACON'S LARGE DIFFERENTIATING WASTE WATER METERS FOR THE PURPOSE OF MEASURING THE OUTFLOW FROM RESERVOIRS.

Manufactured by the WASTE WATER METER Co., LIMITED,
32, PARK LANE, LIVERPOOL.

Manufacturers also of Automatic Recording Water Level Gauges, Electric Current Meters, Pressure Reducing Valves for Water Supply, and Waterworks Fittings of all kinds.

SOMETHING QUITE NEW
FROM ENGLAND
Of Special Interest to European Residents

Protected by HER MAJESTY'S Royal Letters Patent. *Possesses HYGIENIC PROPERTIES hitherto unknown to Science:*

Upwards of Fifty Patents, Registrations, and Trade Marks have been secured for this wonderful discovery, protecting the INVENTOR'S RIGHTS in every civilised country.

An Invention that will revolutionise the existence of European Residents in India, and prove an unmistakable blessing to European and Native alike.

The name of this latest, and perhaps one of the greatest discoveries of this or any age, is SALT REGAL; and the following is a brief description of its claims to popularity generally, and its peculiar fitness for India in particular.

SALT REGAL is a high-class Antiseptic Saline, in the form of a delicate white powder, scientifically compounded, which instantly produces in water a ***Beautiful Rose-coloured*** effervescing, *antiseptic*, Saline Draught, most refreshing and exhilarating.

SALT REGAL has the special property of purifying the water it is dissolved in, at the same time developing Ozone (the principle of life).

SALT REGAL is a powerful antidote to and preventive of Feverishness, Acidity, General Debility, Sour Stomach, Flatulence, Nausea, and Giddiness.

SALT REGAL is a powerful antidote to and preventive of Blood Poisoning, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Irritation of the Skin, Weariness, Lassitude, Headache, and for all purposes for which Saline preparations have hitherto been used.

SALT REGAL corrects all Impurities in the System, **whether arising from** breathing heated or tainted air, or partaking of improperly cooked food.
Corrects all errors of Diet, eating or drinking.

SALT REGAL acts as an instant purifier, each draught liberating a supply of a powerful antiseptic.
Cleanses the Mouth, Throat, and Stomach at the same operation.

SALT REGAL is a Natural Disinfectant. It removes all bad humours from the body, and renders it proof against infection of every kind.

SALT REGAL taken daily will resist the deadly attacks of Typhoid, Malaria, Cholera, and Epidemics of the most virulent type.

SALT REGAL prevents disease by giving tone and purity to the system.
Is a Health-giver.
Is a Health-maintainer.
Is a Health-restorer.

SALT REGAL, upon its merits alone, has obtained a considerable sale, and it is no boasting to say that it supersedes all other Salines.

SALT REGAL dislodges all impurities in the system, and allows them to pass harmlessly away with the excreta.
Renders the terrible scourge of Diphtheria in old or young an impossibility.

SALT REGAL renders harmless Bactriæ and Microbes that may be taken into the system accidentally with food or drink.
Insures against Cholera.
Prevents Dyspepsia.
Purifies Drinking Water.

SALT REGAL cleanses and disinfects the human alimentary organs, and it is impossible to give an adequate idea of its marvellous power of good in the short space of an advertisement.

SALT REGAL will do what no other Saline preparation in existence can do.
By regular use is a certain guarantee of Health.
Taken regularly makes good Feeders.

SALT REGAL taken regularly makes good Workers.
Taken regularly makes good Sleepers.
Makes Life enjoyable.

SALT REGAL —One draught per week to the Healthy will keep them in Health.
—A daily draught to the Debilitated will restore and maintain Health.

SALT REGAL is invaluable for use in Families.
Children are very fond of it.

SALT REGAL renders Pills, Potions, and Physic unnecessary.
Is a high-class Saline, and has been approved by the most Scientific Chemists of the age.

SALT REGAL destroys the Parasites which infest drinking water used in India. Anyone doubting this statement is invited to make the test with the aid of a good microscope. *(See Analysis.)*

CERTIFICATE OF LATEST ANALYSIS.

Institute of Chemical Technology and Analytical Laboratory.
Liverpool, 13th Feb. 1888.

Messrs. FRITZ & Co.,
Dear Sirs,—In accordance with your request I have carefully tested the action of your "SALT REGAL" on the different organisms found in impure waters, and find that it exerts a directly destructive action on most of them, whilst with others its effect is to reduce their vitality, consequently it should prove very useful in the prevention and treatment of diseases arising from the use of impure waters and the breathing of impure air.

A. NORMAN TATE, F.I.C., F.C.S., &c.,
Analyst.

SALT REGAL is indispensable to all who are away from home, and no Traveller or Voyageur should venture without it.

SALT REGAL is a Royal Patent, and any attempt at imitation is a Felony.

SALT REGAL is sold in Bottles (hermetically sealed) and can be obtained through all Vendors of Proprietary Articles. If any difficulty, please address the undermentioned who have stocks and can supply the trade or private customers.

Sold Retail by—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., LD.; PHILLIPS & Co., LD.; KEMP'S Co., LD. and THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay; BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD., Secunderabad; SYED ABDUL RAZACK & Co., Hyderabad; and by all Chemists, or by the Wholesale Agents H. BALLANTINE & Co., No. 11, Hornby Road, Bombay, and 5, Dhurrumtolla, Calcutta.

Translations in Hindustani, Bengali, Tamal, and Telugu, are being prepared.

PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
FRITZ & CO., SALT REGAL WORKS,
LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

☞ **SALT REGAL has made hosts of friends in the Colonies and Foreign Countries, and its increasing Sale and growing popularity are bye words among those who sell it. SALT REGAL is already well-known and regularly used on board Passenger Steamers going from Liverpool to India.**

ESTABLISHED 1835.
NEAVE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED
BEST AND CHEAPEST.

DINNEFORD'S
THE EARLIEST MEDICINE AMONGST FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA
Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
" KEMP & Co., Bombay.

NOTICES.

HAMILTON & Co's JEWELLERS BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UNDER THE AUSPICES OF GOVERNMENT. A.D. 1808.

Two Pearls and Diamonds, Rs. 400.
Sapphire and Two Diamonds, Rs. 100.
Diamonds and Pearls Rs. 170.
Diamonds and Pearls, Rs. 150.
Pink Coral and Pearls, Rs. 250.
"Good Luck" Horse-shoe Diamond Centre, Rs. 44.
Love and Friendship Diamond Initial, Rs. 25.
Secret Mizpah Diamond Set Buckle, Rs. 78.
Plain Gold Band Pearl Button, Rs. 35.
Gold Mizpah Ring, Raised Letters, Rs. 28.
Enamelled Motto, Rs. 28.
Gold Guard Keeper, Rs. 22.
Double Snake Ring, Diamond and Ruby Eyes. Gent's, Rs. 72. Lady's, Rs. 50.
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Signet White Table Onyx. Rs. 48.
Signet Gold and Bloodstone, Rs. 46.

HAMILTON & CO.,
(OF CALCUTTA).
BOMBAY BRANCH:
73, ESPLANADE ROAD.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.
BEECHAM'S PILLS

BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS. ST. HELENS LANCASHIRE

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable. a few doses of them carry off all humours, and l about all that is required. No female should be out them. There is no medicine to be found e Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction regularity of the system. If taken according directions given with each box, they will soo females of all ages to sound and robust healt has been proved by thousands who hav them, and found the benefits which are ens their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, few doses will be found to work wonders o most important organs in the human machine.

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Beecham's Magic Cough Pills.

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, B chial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Br Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Whee &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are best ever offered to the public, and will speedil move that sense of oppression and difficu breathing which nightly deprive the pati rest. Let any person give Beecham's Co trial, and the most violent Cough will in time be removed.

The Natives of India will find **Beecham's** finest medicine ever introduced to their not English residents also will find them of great Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off F preventing inflammations in hot climates, without a Rival.

Notice.—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Box the Pills at the following rates:—

9½d. size, 9 annas per box; 1s. 1½d. size, 14 annas per box; 2s. 9d. size, 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage, which will be added to the amount.

Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain the Wholesale Rates on application.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Sole Agents for India:
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